F.O. 406

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CONFIDENTIAL

(8641.)

F.D. 406

PART 1.

## CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

# BAGDAD RAILWAY.

1903-4.

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#### CONFIDENTIAL

## Correspondence respecting the Bagdad Railway-

#### No. L

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir E. Cassel.

Foreign Office, February 4, 1903. Dear Sir E. Cassel.

IT may be convenient that I should summarize in a few words the aubstance of what I mid to you and Sir C. Danking this afternoon with regard to the probable attitude of His Majesty's Government in reference to the Bagdad Railway.

We are favourably disposed towards the project, and we should regard it as most undesirable that it should be carried out without our concurrence and without a sufficient participation on the part of this country in the construction, administration, and control of the line.

I gathered from our conversation that, in your opinion, our good-will might be evinced in several ways-

1. By the grant of a subsidy for the carriage of mails to India;

2. By incilitating the introduction of the new Turkish Customs Tariff; and

3. By siding the premoters to obtain a terminus, probably at or near Koweit, in the Persian Gulf.

I see no reason why proposals of this kind should not be entertained by us.

I venture to say that, in my opinion, it would be desirable that, politically, the line should, so far an possible, he placed upon an international basis, so that no part of it would be controlled or guarded by a single Power. I said that such a course seemed to me best calculated to remove the international rivalries to which the construction of such a line was sure to give rise.

These few observations will probably give you a sufficient idea of the manner in which the question is likely to be regarded by His Majesty's Government. They are, however, of a very general character, and you will no doubt find it convenient, when you have had time to consider them, to describe to us in your own language the nature of the assurances which you would like to receive before identifying yourselves with

I understand from you that, although you and Sir C. Dawkins were at present in possession of the field, your idea was that the support of the other great houses should be obtained, and you were good enough to add that, if for any reason we preferred it, some firm other than those with which you are connected should take the leading part in bringing out the scheme, and in any transactions which might be necessary with Ris Majesty's Government, you added that you would be ready to consider favourably any suggestions which we might desire to make to this end.

Yours, &c. (Signed) LANSDOWNE.

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#### No. 2.

## Sir E. Cassel to the Marquest of Landowne. - (Received February 5.)

21, Old Broad Street, London. Dear Lord Lansdowne, February 5, 1903.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, which correctly summarizes what took place at the interview Sir Clinton Dawkins and I had the honour

of having with you on Tuenday last,

We shall take the proper steps in order to place ourselves in a position to put before you at as early a date as practicable a distinct and comprehensive statement of the proposals in connection with the construction and working of the Bagdad Railway.

I have furnished Sir Clinton Dawkins with a copy of your letter, and I send this

reply with his concurrence.

Believe me, &c. E. CASSEL (Signed)

#### No. 3.

## Memorandum by Sir T. Sanderson on a Concernation with Mr. Barry,

(Confidential)

MR. BARRY, of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, called in consequence of an inquiry, which I had made by Lord Lansdowne's instructions, as to the nature of an Agreement said to have been signed by Sir Hamilton Laing at Berlin with the Doutsche Pank in regard to the Bagdad Railway scheme.

He said that nothing had been signed by Sir H. Laing, who had merely gone from Paris to Berlin at the request of the French branch of the Ottoman Bank to confer with Dr. Gwinner. But the result of the conference had been that an Agreement had been signed later, of the contents of which he had only received information on Friday last.

The Agreement corresponded with the terms of which Lord Hillington had given Lord Lansdowne a summary in March 1902; but there was a fresh arrangement as to the distribution of shares, which was as follows :--

25 per cent, to Germany ;

25 France: 25 England: 100

The Anatolian Railway Company 10

Various ("divers "). 15

The Board of Directors was to be as follows:-

8 German;

& French;

8 English, 1 to be nominated by Ottoman Bank;

1 Austrian, nominated by Deutsche Bank;

2 Swim, of whom I nominated by Dentsche Bonk and one by Ottoman Bank;

3 to be nominated by Amstelian Railway.

The Agreement had, however, been signed subject to two reservations. The French group had made their acceptance conditional on the approval of the French Government, which was dependent on Russian participation; while the Germans had reserved the question of Switzerland being chosen as the domicile of the new Company.

The former of these reservations went very far, in Mr. Barry's opinion, towards nullifying the Agreement,

February 23, 1903.

T. H. B.

#### No. 4.

#### Foreign Office to Measra. Baring Brothers and Co.

Gentlemen, Foreign Office, February 24, 1903.

AS you are no doubt aware, negotiations have been going on for some time past with regard to the possible participation of British financiers in the scheme for the construction of a railway from Kanich to Bardad and the Persian Gulf for which a concession has been granted by the Turkish Government to the Anatolian Railway Company.

The Doutsche Bank of Berlin, the establishment in charge of the financial arrangements in connection with the concession, has offered a share in the project to Mesers J. S. Morgan and Company and Sir E. Cassel, and Lord Lansdowne has been in communication with Sir C. Dawkins, representing Messes. Morgan, and with Sir E Cassel in regard to the probable attifude of His Majesty's Government towards the participation of a British group in the undertaking.

At an interview which they recently had with his Lordship, he informed them that His Majesty's Government view the project with favour, and that they would regard it as most undesirable that it should be carried out without their concurrence and without a sufficient participation on the part of this country in the construction,

administration, and control of the line.

Sir C. Dawkins and Sir E. Cassel suggested that the goodwill of His Majesty's Government might be shown in the following ways: by the grant of a subsidy for the carriage of mails to India; by facilitating the introduction of the new Turkish Customs Tariff; and by aiding the promoters to obtain a terminus at or near Koweit, on the Persian Gulf.

Lord Landowns said he saw no reason why proposals of this kind should not be entertained by His Majesty's Government, and he expressed the opinion that it would be desirable that, politically, the line abould be placed so far as possible on an international basis, so that no part of it would be controlled or guarded by a single Power. Such an arrangement, Lord Lansdowne thought, seemed that best calculated to remove the international rivalries to which the construction of such a line was sure to give rise.

In the course of the interview Sir C. Dawkins and Sir E. Cassol explained that ther proposed to endervour to obtain the apport of the other great financial houses

of this country in the nustter.

They added that if, for any reason, His Majesty's Government preferred that some house other than these with which they were connected should take the leading part in bringing out the scheme, and in any transactions which might be necessary with His Majesty's Government, they would be ready to consider favourably the suggestions which Lord Lanslawne might distire to make to this end.

Lord Lausdowne has carefully considered this point, and I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that it would give great satisfaction to His Majesty's Government if the management of the British participation in the scheme were to be placed in the bands of your house.

> T. H. SANDERSON. (Signed)

#### No. 5.

#### Meurs, Raving Reothers and Co. to Foreign Office. - (Received February 28.)

London, February 25, 1903. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your latter of yesterday's date, with reference to the negotiations which have been going on for some time past with regard to the possible participation of British financiers in the scheme for the construction of a railway from Konich to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf, for which a concession has been granted by the Turkish Government to the Anatolian Railway Company.

We were aware that the Deutsche Bank of Berlin has been in communication with Messrs, J. S. Morgan and Company and Sir E. Cassel, to whom we lud under-

stood a share in the project had been offered.

It is with satisfaction that we learn that Lord Lansdowne has informed these gentlemen that His Majesty's Government is disposed to view the project with favour, and that they have been informed that the goodwill of His Majesty's Government might be shown by the grant of a subsidy for the carriage of mails to India, by facilitating the introduction of the new Turkish Customs Tariff, and by siding the promoters to obtain a terminus at or near Koweit, on the Persian Gulf.

We note that Lord Landowne was good enough to point out the reasons for which he considered it desirable that, politically, the line should be placed so far as possible on an international basis; and that he understood from Sir Clinton Dawkins and Sir E. Cassel that they proposed to endeavour to obtain the support of other

financial houses in this country.

In reply, we shall be obliged if you will be good enough to convey to his Lordship our appreciation of the honour he has done as by communicating with us, and if you will assure him that we place ourselves at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, and are prepared to take charge of the management of the British participation in the scheme, in consultation, of course, with our friends above referred to. We have, &c.

Revelstoke.

For Baring Brothers and Co. (Limited), (Signed) NEW STREET, Derector.

#### No. 6.

Sir N. O'Conor to the Murquess of Lansdowne. - (Received Murch 2.)

(No. 109. Confidential.)

Constantinople, February 25, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of the Agrosment, eigued about the 16th instant, between the German and French groups respecting their participation in the Bagdad Railway cuterprise, and reserving for the present equal participation to the English group.

This document was given to me confidentially by Dr. Gwinner, with whom I travelled from London, and I venture to request that it will be treated for the moment as strictly confidential, as Dr. Gwinner allowed me to see it without the previous

consent of the French or his other associates.

I have, do. N. R. O'CONOR.

#### Inclosure in No. 6.

Agreement signed between the German and Prench Groups respecting Participation in Bugdad Railway.

ENTRE la Deutsche Banque, agissant au nom d'un groupe Allemand, représenté ,, d'une part, et la Banque Impériale Ottomane, agissant au nom d'un groupe Français, représontée par , d'autre part, il a été convenu ee qui suit :--

La Doutwhe Banque et la Banque Ottomane constituent un Syndient dont l'objet est de poursuivre la réalisation de la Concession accordée par Firman Impérial de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, eu date du 18 Mars, 1902, à la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer d'Anntolie pour la construction et l'exploitation de la ligne de Konia au

II. Le Syndient sera dirige conjointement par la Deutsche Banque et la Banque Impériale Ottomane, qui poursuivront d'un commun accord la réalisation totale ou partielle de la Concession sus-indiquée. Les négociations à Constantinople seront également suivies d'un commun accord entre les deux établissements sustits.

Les comptes et la comptabilité du Syndicat seront teurs par la Deutsche Banque à Berlin, et communiqués par elle à la Banque Impériale Ottomane à Paris.

III. Le Syndicat sera formé du capital de 5,000,000 marks qui seront employes

1. A rembourser la Société d'Anatolie les frais d'étude et d'obtention déjà payés par elle et s'élevant à £ T. 162,000, et dont connaissance sera échangée personnellement entre les chels des deux groupes.

3

3. A faire face aux engagements pris par la Société d'Anatolie et non encore

réglés tant comme primes d'étude que comme frais d'obtentions,

3. A dégager la Société d'Anatolie de son engagement concernant le sanctionnement de £ T. 30,000 preva à l'Article 10 de l'Acte de Concession.

4. A faire face aux dépenses l'etures du Syndicat.

Le susdit capital de 5,000,000 marks sera versé an fur et à mesure des besoins du Syndicat. Ces deux établissements répondront chacun pour la moitié du total que le susdit capital de 5,000,000 soit versé. Il est prévu que ce capital, et en consequence les participations, seront repartis comme suit :-

> 50 pour cent au groupe Allemand. 50 pour cent au groupe Français.

Dans le cas où un groupe Anglais se joindrait au Syndicat, ce groupe sera invité à prendre part avec droit d'égalité avec les groupes Allemand et Français dans la direction du Syndient, dans la Société de Construction, et à égalité de cand tion dans les fournitures de motériel. Pour l'obtention de la participation Auglaise il sera tenu compte des pourparlers dejà catamés par la Deutsche Banque, étant estendu que la représentation du groupe Auglais comprendra un représentant de la Ranque Impériale Ottomiana à Londres.

Dans le cas où il sera reconnu nécessaire d'allouer des participations à des établissements appartenant à d'autres nations, ocs participations seraient supportées par moitié par la Deutsche Bauque et la Bauque Impériale Ottomane respectivement,

ou par tiers dans le cas de l'entrée d'un groupe Anglais.

IV. Les négociations à entamer à Constantinople viseront à obtenir du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman-

1. Une modification ayant pour objet de permettre à la Société d'Anatolie de céder la Concession à une Société speciale à créor.

2. La désignation et la fixation de revenus affectés pour assurer le fonctionnement régulier de la garantie kisométrique à servir par l'État.

3. Le création de titres d'État à l'effet de espitaliser, une fois pour toutes, la

garantie kilométrique annuelle. Ces titres seront remis à la Société spéciale susindiquée. V. La durée du Syndicat est de cinq ans, et pourra être prolongée d'un commun

necord.

VI. Comme programme de réalisation de la Concession (construction et exploitation) on envisagera la constitution de la Société spéciale indiquée à l'Article IV, au capital de 15,000,000 fr., mnitié versé, qui sera souscrit par les participants au Syndiest en proportion de leurs participations.

La Société apéciale vendra au Syndicat, à un prix à déterminer, les titres d'État qui lui seront remis conformement au paragraphe 3 de l'Article IV, avec le produit desquels il sera fait face aux frais de la construction dont le Syndicat sera chargé ainsi qu'aux

VII. La Société d'Anatolie pour ses peines et soins pendant dix ans gardera pour son propre compte les avances et charges contenues dans la Convention de Bagdad, qui no regarde que l'ancien réseau d'Anatolie, tela que navigation entre Haïdar-l'acha et Constantinople, subvention spéciale pour travaux à faire et pour l'exploitation de la

ligae Haidar-Pacha à Konich.

Une avance que la Société d'Anatolie a du consentir au Gouvernement Ottoman pour obtenir la Convention du 8 (21) Janvier, 1902, restera également pour compte et à la charge de celle-ci. Par contro, le Syndicat prendra è son charge, et la Société d'Anatolie devra s'engager à transferer au Syndiest en tant qu'elle a le droit de le faire, les nutres droits et obligations découlant de la Convention du 5 (21) Janvier, 1902. et ce movement une participation de 10 pour cent dans le capital et dans les bénéfices à réaliser par le Syndicat dans la construction du chemin de fer. Il est entendu, en outre, que la Société d'Anatolie aura le droit et l'obligation de preudre part pour un dixième dans toutes les charges et dans tous les avantages du

Si les négociations prévus à l'Article IV, paragraphe 1, ne pourraient aboutir à la modification autorisant la Société d'Anatolie à créer une Société spéciale, la Société d'Anntolie sera méanmoins obligée à toute époque d'assucer au Syndicat sur m

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demande et sous toute autre forme légalement permise dont elle conviendre avec lui, la jouissance de la Concession dans les conditions des présentes.

VIII. Si, dans le délai de cinq ans, la Deutsche Banque on la Banque Impériale Ottomane renoncerait à participer à l'affaire, l'autre établissement aurait le droit de

poursuivre l'affaire pour son propre compte.

IX. Si, dans le délai de cinq aus, le Syndicat ne parviendrait pas à obtenir des conditions permettant la création des titres d'État, la délégation des garanties suffiguntes pour au moins une partie de la ligne, il aura la faculté de se retirer, et il y aura lieu d'établir une entente avec la Société d'Anatolie pour le remboursement par elle d'une part des frais, &c.

X. La présente Convention remplace les accords antérieurement passés.
XI. En cas de divergence, le différend sera soumis à l'arbitrage, &c.

Annece à la Convention en date du

, et en faisant partie intégrante.

Le désir de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan de voir un commencement d'exécution de la Concession de Bagdad permet de supposer que les désiderata risés à l'Article IV de la Convention pourront être obtenus si en s'engagenit à construire un premier tronçon d'environ 200 kilom, par exemple, de Konia à Evegli. De cette façon la formule pour l'exécution de toute la Concession pourrait être établie tout en veillant à ce que les engagements du Syndient découlant de la Concession restent limités jusqu'à décision nouvelle à ce tronçon, et à ce que, d'autre part, aucune atteinte ne soit portée aux droits acquis par la dite Concession.

Bien qu'en ce qui concerne la construction le Syndient se réserve de décider le système à employer, en donnant la préférence à une construction à forfait par une Association de constructeurs Allemands et Français, représentés par leurs groupes respectifs; toutefois, pour les 200 premiers kilom, il sem procédé à la constitution d'une Société de Construction à laquelle seront appelés à participer le Syndiest, la Société d'Anatolia, les Sociétés Hatsman, de Frankfort, et la Régie Générale des Chemins

de Fer de Paris.

Une participation pourra être donnée à un constructeur Anglais tant dans les premiers 200 kilom que dans la susdite entreprise. La Société de Construction sern changée par la Société spéciale visée à l'Articla IV, de la construction du premier tronçon à un prix kilométrique à forfait.

La Société de Construction sem régie comme suit :-

(a.) Biège en Suisse.

(b.) Administration par des gérants et un Conseil d'Administration.

Le Conseil d'Administration sera composé par les différents groupes dans la propertion de lours parts dans la Société spéciale et choisi parmi ses membres. Un Conseil Exécutif sera composé de représentants à désigner par les deux groupes en nombre égal et augmenté, s'il y a lieu, de représentants Anglais ou autres.

(c.) Le capital duction de la Société de Construction sera de 3,000,000 fr. à

sonserire et à verser comme suit :--

15 pour cent par l'Internationale Bankgesellschaft (Hatsman); 15 pour cent par la Régie Générale des Chemins de Fer (Vitalis);

10 pour cent par la Société d'Anatolie.

Le solde de 60 pour cent sera souscrit par les membres du Syndicat, y compris la Société d'Anntolia en promis de leurs participations.

(d.) Les bénéfices de la Société de Construction seront reportis comme suit :-

1, 16 pour cent l'antième des garants;

2. 9 pour cent l'antième du [Chemin de Fer d'Anatolie ?].

Dans le cas où une part sera faite aux constructeurs Anglais, cette part sera prélevée sur les parts réservées des constructeurs Allemands et Français tant pour la participation dans la gérance et dans les travaux d'entremise des garants que pour la participation dans le capital de la Société de Construction.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que la part respective des constructeurs Allemands et Français dans les bénéfices ne devra pas être inférieure à 15 pour cent des bénéfices

SOCIBUT.

#### No. 7.

#### Memorandum by the Marquess of Lansdowne

SIR E CASSEL told me to-day that there had been further negotiations with regard to the Bagdad Railway, and that they were still in progress. He was insisting area to positive

insisting upon two points:-

(1.) That the Anatolian Railway should be brought into the arrangement, and (2) that whatever arrangement might be made with regard to the representation of the Powers concerned upon the Board of Management, that arrangement should in the future be upheld, even if a part of the share capital now held in one country should be transferred to another. The original basis of control would remain undisturbed, and vacancies which might arise would be filled up in accordance with the original constitution of the Board.

Sir Ernest thought that some such arrangement was in force with regard to the management of the Sucz Canal, and it did not seem to him to matter whether vacancies

were filled up by the Governments concerned or by the national groups.

Foreign Office, March 12, 1903.

#### No. 8.

#### Sir N. O'Conor to the Murquess of Lanedowne. - (Received Murch 16.)

(No. 120.)

Constantinople, March 9, 1903.

WITH reference to Mr. Whitehead's despatch No. 58 of the 3rd ultimo, I have the benour to report that an Imperial Imdé was issued on the 2nd instant approving the Contract for a lean which is to provide for the construction of the Konia-Eregli section of the "Chemin de Fer Konia-Hagdad-Golfe Persique."

This loan is for 54,000,050 fe., or 2,160,000L, bearing interest at 4 per cent., with payments at the rate of '087538 per cent. to the sinking fund, being the amount necessary to extinguish the loan in ninety-eight years, the period of the Consession.

The annuity required for the service of this lean amounts to 2,207,270 fr. 52 c. per annum, corresponding to the guarantee agreed upon of 11,000 fr. for each of the 200 kilom,, with a small excess to meet other charges, and this annuity is to be provided, in the first instance, by a further charge of £T 108,000 upon the titles of the Vilayet of Konia and the Sandjaka of Aleppo and Urfa, which are already engaged to the extent of £T. 161,500 under previous Contracts.

The issue price is not fixed, the Anatolian Railway accepting the bonds for the Bagdad Company, in formation, in lieu of payment of the kilometric guarantee.

I have the honour to inclose copies of the Contract and prospectus of this loan, which I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Babington Smith, the British Delegate on the Council of the Public Debt.

The Contract was signed on the 5th instant by M. Gwinner, of the Deutsche Bank, on behalf of the Company, and accepted by the Conneil of the Public Debt, who will be charged with the collection of the tithes, on the 7th instant.

1 have, &c.
(Signed) N. R. O'CONOR,

#### Inclustre I in No. 8.

Contrat de l'Emprunt Impérial Ottomon 4 pour Cent du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad, Série Première. Valeur nominale, 54,000,000 fr.

ENTRE le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman, représenté par agissant en vertu d'un Iradé Impérial en date du , d'une part : la Société du Chemin de Per Ottoman d'Anatolie, agissant au nom et pour le compte de la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad, en formation, pour laquelle elle se porte fort, représentée par , d'autre part ; la Deutsche Bank, représentée par , intervenant pour ce qui la concerne dans le présent Contrat ; et M.

d'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, ès qualités intervenant pour ce qui concerne la susdite Administration dans le présent Contrat, il a été arrêté et convenu

Le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman ayant décidé la création d'un emprunt, dont l'annuité pour intérêts et amortissement sera l'équivalent de la garantie kilométrique de 11,000 fr.—par an et par kilomètre, necordée pour la première section de 200 kilom. partant de Konia, du Chemin de Fer de Konia-Bagdad-Golfe Persique, selon l'Article XXXV de la Convention conclus en date du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman et la Société du Chemiu de Per Ottoman d'Auntolie, les conditions du dit emprunt secont arrêtées par les Articles qui suivent.

L'Administration de la Dotte Publique Ottomme est chargée de l'encaissement et de la gestion des dimes affectés par le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman au présent

emprunt et intervierd à ce titre.

La Deutsche Bank intervient en représentation du groupe financier-pour lequel olle se porte fort-qui sera chargé du service de l'emprant.

Ceoi exposé, il est stipulé:-

Article 1. Le Convernement Impérial Ottoman créera, conformément au modèle ci-annexé, 108,000 obligations au porteur de 800 fr., soit 408 marks, soit 207., soit 240 florias de Hollande, soit £ T. 22, nominaux chaeune, représentant la somme de 54,000,000 fr., soit 44,064,000 marks, soit 2,180,000L, 25,923,000 floring de Hollande, soit & T. 2,876,000 nominaux. (Voir l'Article 6.)
L'emprunt portera le nom " Emprunt Imperial Ottoman 4 pour Cent du Chemin

de For de Bagdad, série première."

Art. 2. Les obligations du présent emprunt rapporterent un intérêt de 4 pour cent l'an payable semestriellement au choix du porteur en francs, ou en marks, ou en livres storling, on on florins de Hollande, ou en livres Turques, le 2 Janvier (N. s.) et le 1º Juillet (N. s.) de chaque année à Constantinople, l'aris, Berlin, Francfort-surle-Mein, Lozdres, Amsterdam, et dans d'autres villes de l'Europe (à désigner, éventuellement par la Deutsche Bank). Le premier coupon attaché à ces coligations portera l'échéance du 1" Juillet, 1903 (R. R.), et comprenden l'intérêt du premier semestre de 1963. Il est bien entendu que les intérêts au taux de 4 pour cent à partir du 1" Janvier, 1903, jusqu'à la date de l'émission, seront déduits du montant à payer sur le dit coupon.

Les obligations du présent empruat seront remboursables au pair en francs, ou en marks, ou en livres sterling, ou en florins de Hollande, ou en livres Turques, au choix du porteur, en une période de quatre-vingt-dix-huit aux, comptés à partir du 2 Janvier, 1903 (N. s.), au moyen d'un amortissement de 0'087538 pour cent l'an, calculé sur le capital nominal de 54,000,000 fr., soit 44,064,000 marks, soit 2,160,000L, soit 25,020,000 florins de Hollande, soit £ T. 2,376,000, et devant s'effectuer par voie de rachat au-dessous du pair par les soins de l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, et par timges an sort annuels an pair, si des racints ne peuvent pas

s'effectuer au-dessous du pair.

Les tirages auront lieu deux mois avant l'échéance du coupon au 2 Janvier (x. s.) de chaque nanée, et le paiement des titres amortis sera effectué simultanément avec le paiement de ce coupon.

Le premier tirage aura lieu le 2 Novembre, 1903 (x. s.).

Les tirages auront lieu par les soins et aux bureaux de l'Administration de la

Dette Publique Ottomane à Constantinople.

Le résultat de chaque tirage sera communiqué par la dite Administration, au plus tard le lendemain du jour des tirages, par lettre chargée à la Deutsche Bank, et publié, de même que toutes les annonces concernant le service du présent emprunt, par les soins de la Deutsche Bank aux frais du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman dans deux journaux de Constantinople, deux journaux de Berlin, un journal de Francfortur-le-Mein, deux journaux de Paris, et un journal de Londres.

Art. 3. Le présent emprunt est remis par le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman à la Société du Chemin de Per Ottoman d'Anatolie, qui l'accepte pour compte de la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad en formation, en paiement de la subvention kilométrique, accordée par le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman pour la première section de 200 kilom, partant de Konia du Chemos de Per de Konia-Bagdad-Golfe Persique, dont la Concession est accordée à la Société du Chemin de Fer Ottomin d'Anatolie par Convention du

Art. 4. Les frais de confection et d'impression des obligations seront à la charge du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman. La Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anntolie aura le droit de réunir en un seul titre plusieurs obligations. Dans ce cas

elie deven soumettre, avant la confection des titres, su Convernement Impérial Ottoman la liste des types qu'elle voudra faire confectionner. L'approbation par le Couvernement Imperial Ottoman du modèle des titres définités aura lieu dans un delai de quinze jours à partir de la date de la présentation par la Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie au Ministère des l'inances à Constantinopie. A défaut de réposse dans le délai el-dessus flué, le modèir présenté sera considéré comme ayant obtenu l'apprebation du Gouvernement Impéral Ottoman.

Art. 5. La Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman, afin de faciliter la prompte émission du present conprunt sur les places Européennes, autorise la Société du Chemin de Fer-Otteman d'Anatolie à faire emettre par les hanques chargées de l'émission des serres pour la totalité de l'empreut. Ces scrips ne seront pas sujet à une approbation

producte de Gouvernement Impérial Ottomas.

Art. C. Les obligations definitives porteront la guiffe du Ministre des Finances de l'Empire Ottoman et seront aignées à la main, pour contrôle, par un Délégué du Genvernement Imperial Ottoman dument autorise. Eller porteront, en outre, le facsimile de la signature du Président du Consell d'Administration de la Dette l'ablique Ottumane, et le faccionile de la signature du Président du Conseil d'Administration de la Societé Impériale Ottomane au Chemin de Fer de Bagdad.

Les titres definitifs arrest libelles en François, en Ture, en Allemand, et en Angleis. He secont divises on 5,000 series de 10,000 fr., 8,100 marks, 4001. 4,500 florius de Hadande, C T. 140 chacune, namerotées de l à 5,400. Chaque série

men diverse no commune qui porteront-

4							FE
Lee Non. 1 & 90 m	es tool di	in combinion on		4.6	4.0	9.6	500
Les Nes, 1 a.s.	-			**	**	1.6	2,500
Br les Nos. 3 5 2	-	-	**	4.0	36	5.0	5,000.

Los titres definitifs served recus dans toutes les cabans de l'Rist Ottoman pageme cautionnement on garantie.

Art. 7. Les compons échus et payés, ainsi que les obligations sorties aux tirages et remboursees, seront namulés par perforation et remes par la Deutsche Bank à l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomme, qui les remottra au Trésur Impérial.

Lors du replantament des obligations serties aux tirages tous les compans non chus devront se trouver attacke an tare, et les coupons manquants seront dednits du temptant à rembourser au porteur du titre amorti.

Art. S. Les coupuns sentes qui n'auront pas été présentés à l'encaissement date. les risq aucces qui suivrent la date de leur échéance, ninci que les obligations sorties non tirages et non présentées à l'encalessment dans les quinze sunées qui anivront le jeur de teur exigibilité, seront personits ou profit du Trésia Impérial Ottoman.

Art. 9. Pour assurer le poissent régulier de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement, L'Corant h 2,307,270 fr. 52 c. par an ainsi que des frais de commission de change, d'insones, &c. affirmis au present emprent, le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman amigna et affecte à la régiété du Clemin de Per Ottoman d'Avatalie, la qualités, pour le comple des porteres des titos de l'emprunt, d'une manière axelusive et irrevomake, impa's parialte extinction du capital nominal des obligations, sur des revenus duit l'encoissement est confie à l'Administration de la Dette l'ablique Ottomano, -chiores

> Sur les stones du Vilayet de Konia, l'affectation s'une somme faze minimum Say for elime the Randjinte of Units of tighteet of Alogy Patternation of one sensors flar substantial or or or or or or 70,000 Spirmenble is, in 356,000

Ces affectations seront privilégiées à tonte charge postérieure. Pour les dimes du Vilayet de Konia la charge précitée de £ T. 35,000 par an, ainsi que pour les dimesdes Sandjisks d'Alep et Urfa, la charge de £ T. 70,000 par an passerent après des sommes annuelles de £ T. 138,000 et de £ T. 28,000 respectivement, réservées pour d'autres destinations par des Contrats antérieurs.

Dans le cas où les encaissements sur les dimes du Vilayet de Konia et des Sandjiaks d'Urfa et d'Alep n'atteindmient pas le montant susindiqué, l'insuffisance en

sera comblée par les revenus des dimes d'autres districts.

Il est stipulé que lors de l'adjudication des dimes dans le Vilayet de Konis et les

Sandiaks d'Urfa et d'Alep susmentionnés, où dans les districts qui viendraient s'ajouter en cus d'insuffisance, adjuniention à laquelle assisters pour chaque viayet ou sandjak un délégué de la Dette Publique Ottomane, avec une coopération effective dans toutes les opérations que comporte l'adjudiention, les bons obligatoires à livrer pur les adjudicataires pour la contre-valour des dimes résultent de cette adjudiention, peur un montant de 2 T 106,000 seront liberles, payables à l'orire des ensses de l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, se trouvant dans le Vilayet de Konin et les Santijaks d'Urfa et d'Alep suscionness et payés à celles-et exclusivement. L'adjudiention des dimes sera opères en stricts conformité des Récelements en vigueur sur les revenus des dimes.

En cas d'impossibilité absolue de trouver des affermeurs selon les lois en vigueur, et si les dimes doivent être réalisées en nature, le Gouvernament Impérial Ottoman s'entrape à placer la totalité de ces produits dans des magasins à double cief, dont l'une confiée aux agents de la Bette Publique Ottomane. Ces produits devront être vendut d'un commun accord par les autorités locales conjointement avec les agents de la Bette Publique Ottomane, en conformité des lois en vigueur, et les summes à payer par les acheteurs devront être versées intégralement et directement dans les caisses de

in Detre Pablique Ottosanne,

Some angun pe luxic cette dime ne pourre être sonstruite à son affectation.

En delere des avectations susdomentes, s'obvant à C.T. 100,000, le Convernement Impérial Ottoman assigne et affecte au présent emprunt d'une manière irrévacable, jusqu'à parfeits extinction du capital nominal des old-gations, se part dans les recettes brutes de la section de 200 kilom, partent de Konia, du Chemin de Fer de Konia-

Engdad-Golfe Persique (voir l'Article XXXV de la Convention passeo la

contro la Gouvernement îm orial Ottoman et la Société du Clamin de Fer Ottoman d'Anotolie, qui sem établis annuellement auvant l'Article XL de la Convention précifée. Lorsque le montant de cette part du douvernement dans les recettes d'un exercise sera établi, la Société împéraie Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagiad le verse ra pour le compte du service de l'emprent à l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, et celle-ci remottra en effectif au Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman tout surplus qui restera disponible au delà des soumes exigées pour le paiement du coupain échéant le 1º Juillet de l'exercice en cours.

Lo Convernement Impérial Ottoman déclare qu'il n'apportora pendant trate la darie du présent Contrat aucune medification pouvant diminuer on charger les recomment affectés au service de l'annuité du présent empant, sans acce al présidible entre les signalaires du présent Contrat et avont d'avoir affecté à l'empant d'autres revenus agrées par eux comme d'une valeur égale et présentant les mêmes

garanties.

Art. 10. La Société impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad de coté, affecte au présent emprunt d'une manière irrévocable jusqu'à extinction complète du présent emprunt, la section de 200 kilom partant de Konia, du Chemin de Fer de Konia-Bagdad Golfe Persique, ainxi que le matériel rouant y apparteeant. Elle affecte, en outre de la même façon su part dans les recettes de ce chemin de fer après publiques des facilités de la mainte de les porteurs de l'emprunt n'auront auc marche à la mainte de la facilité de la Société.

La nite part des recettes, déduction faire des frais d'exploitation, tels que cette part et ces frais seront établis par les comptes de la Société, sera versée en ens de besoin par celle-ci à l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane pour le compte du service de l'empeunt annuellement, après approbation du blan de chaque exerce par l'assemblée genérale. Si l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane n'a pas notifié à la Société Impérale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad, na plus tard jusqu'un jour precédent, chaque année, l'assemblée générale ordinaire de la dite Bociété, la mercite d'applique est est est est en a creite de l'ampune, la Société est nutorisée à disposer librement de la part des recettes en que si en Le Gouvernement Impéral Ottoman nora à rembourser à la Société les seguines que celle-ci pourrait aveir fournées de ce chef pour compte du service de l'Emprunt d'Etat.

Art. 11. La Dentselie Bank sem chargée du service de l'intérêt et de l'amortise-

mont du présent empount d'une manière irrévocable et pour toute sa durée.

Le tiouvernement Impérial Ottoman allone à la Deutsche Bank un j pour cent sur les sommes payées, soit par elle, soit par les unisons de hanque qu'elle désigners, pour le service de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement du présent emprunt. Pour le service du l'emprunt à l'aris désignation est faite d'ores et déjà de la Banque Impériale Ottomane, la désignation d'autres établissements financiers en dehors de celle-ci étant courvée.

Art. 12. L'Administration de la Dotte Publique Ottomane prélèvers sur le produit des dinnes spécifiées à l'Article 9 du présent Contrat :--

(L) b pour cent aflorés à l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane pour

Irris da restion et de perception des dirocs affectées au présent emprant ;

(2) Les sommes nécessaires au service de l'interêt et de l'amortissement de cet empreut, y compris les différences de change pouvant résulter des paiements de coupons et de fitres amortis opèrés à l'étranger en France, en marks, en livres sterling, et en florins de Hollande, et qui serent remis par l'Administration de la Dette l'ablique Ottomeno à in Denterbe Park aur simple avis de celle-et;

(3.) Les frais de publicité (Article 2), de commission (Article 11), ainsi que les

meens frais pour envois de coupous, de titres surtis, &c.

Par centre, il est expressement entenda que l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ortomane n'aum aucun droit à une commission sur les soumes qu'elle recevra pour compte de service de l'emprent par la Societé Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer

de Bayand en formation, selon les Articles 9 et 10 du present Contrat.

Art, 13. L'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane sera tenne de remettre à la Deutsche Bunk, au fur et à mesure des encaissements effectués sur les dimes affectées à cet emprunt, les sommes mécasaires au service semestriel de l'intérêt et de l'amertissement de l'emprunt, et de ce façon à ce que la totalité des susdites sommes se tesure entre les tenins de la Deutsche Bank au plus tard quatre semanes avant chaque échémes.

La Deutsche Bank converter chaque remise en marks dans les trois jours, un mieux des interets du Trisor Impérial Ottoman, et passera le montant dans un compte spécial au crédit du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman avec un intérêt de 1 pour cent

au-dessons de l'esempte officiel de la Banque de l'Empire d'Allemagne.

Cet intérêt courre au profit du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman à partir de la diste de chaque versement fait à la Deutsche Bank jusqu'à deux sumaines avant l'écheunce semestrielle à laquelle ces versements sont applicables.

Le compte dont il est parlé ci-dessus sera arrêté entre la Deutsche Bank et l'Administration de la Dette l'ablique Ottomane le 2 Janvier et le 1" Juillet de chaque

nunce

Art. 14. L'emprinat et tous les actes se ratischant au présent Contrat et à sa réalisation, ainsi que les obligations et les coupons de cet emprint, sont exempts de tout drait de timbre, tase ou impôt en Turquie, dans le présent et dans l'avenir.

Le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman s'interdit de faire aucune déduction on réduction quelconque sur le paiement des coupons et le remiseursement des

obligations.

Les fenis des timbres à l'étranger sur les obligations du présent emprant seront à la charge de la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bugdad en formation.

Art. 15. L'obtention de la cote des obligations du present emprunt dans les Eourses Européennes que la Deut-che Bank désignem, et les frais y relatifs, seront à la charge de la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemia de For de Bagdad en formation, et le Guaveraement Impérial Ottoman interposera ses bans officie, à cet effet, par l'intermediaire de ses Ambresades.

Le Ministre des Finances signera les prospectus nécessités par l'émission du

present emprunt.

Art. 16. Le Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman se réserve le droit de retirer de la circulation à toute époque les obligations de l'emprunt qui fait l'objet du présent Contrat, en les remisonesant au pair après un preavis public d'au moins deux moin.

Le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman se réserve évalement le droit de procéder à toute époque et au profit du Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman à une conversion du dit emprunt moyennant le remboursement en effectif, au pair, des titres de cet emprunt creure en circulation et leur substitution par d'autres titres portant un intérêt moins élevé.

Art. 17. Tout distread pouvant surgir de l'interprétation ou de l'exécution du present Contrat sera réglé par voie d'arbitrage. Chacane des parties intéressées dans le litige nommers un arbitre dans le délai d'un mois.

En cas de désaccord entre les arbitres, ceux-el nommeront un sumebitre, dont la décision devra être définitive et exécutoire pour toutes les parties.

Fait on triple, à Constantinople, le

, 1903.

#### Inclusure 2 in No. 8.

#### Prospectus.

Emprunt Impériul Ottoman 4 pour Cent du Chemia de Fer de Bagdad, Serie Première, d'une valeur nominale de 54,000,000 fr., soit 44,064,000 marks, sait 2,160,0001, soit 25,920,000 floring de Hollande, soit &T. 2,376,000.

CET comprent a été créé par le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman en vertu d'un Irade de Sa Majeste Impériale le Sultan du et remis à la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chomie de Per de Bagalad, en palement de la subvention kilométrique accordée par le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman suivant Convention spéciale pour la première section de 200 kdom, partant de Koma, du Chemin de l'er de Konla-Regulad-Gelfe Persigne, dont la Concession est accordée à la Société du Chemin de l'ar Ottoman d'Anatolie par Convention do

Le présent empreunt est ére s en obligations un porteur de 500 fr., 408 marks, 201 sterling, 240 florius de Hollande, £ T, 22 nominaux chacane et leurs multiples, et divisé en 5,400 séries de 10,000 fr. chacane, aumérotese de 1 à 5,400, chaque edrie comprenant autant de conjures qu'il faut pour former un capital nomical de 10,000 fe.

Le détail des coupures et leur répartition en séries sera indique au pied du présent

Les obligations du présent emprunt et leurs coupons sont à tont jamais exemps de tont impôt, de tonte taxe, et de tout timbre, ainsi que de toute déduction dans l'Empire Ottoman, Elles amont regues dans toutes les curses de l'État Ottoman comme cantionrement on garante.

Pour assurer le pairment régulier de l'intérêt et de l'amortinement, s'élevant à 2,207,270 fr. 52 c. par au, ainsi que des frais de commission, de change, d'annences, &c., affirmate an present empress, he Government Imperial Ottomen assigne et Mecte d'une massère exclusive et crévocable jesqu'à parisite extinction du capital nominal des obligations, sur des revenus dont l'enexissament est confié à l'Administration de la Delta Publique Otimenne, à avvoir :-

Eur les dimes	A. 1500	10					AT.
							100,000
Ster les situes : minimum de	in Small	de stale	BHRE	THE THE	retation 6	Sur	20,000
	smenth						100 450

Les produits moyens annuels des einq dernieres années, déduction faits des fraisd'administration et de perception, ont été de -

> Blades '80 pour le Vileyet de facilie. \$00,538 reft ... Smallet d'Ales. \$4,709 SS ... S'Celle.

Essenble .. 530,218-61

Les auntites affectations d'ensorable & T. 100,000 seront privilégiées à toute charge postérioure. Pour les dimes du Vilayet de Kania la charge précitée de £ T. 36,000 per an, ninsi que pour les dimes des Sandjiaks d'Alep et d'Urfa la charge de L'T. 70,000 par an. passeront opres des sommes annuelles de LT. 138,000, et de CT. 23,500 respectivement, réservées pour d'antres destinations par des contrats

Dans le cas où les engaissements sur les d'unes du Vilayet de Konia et des Sandjiaka d'Urfa et d'Alep n'atteindraient pas le montant susinstiqué de L'T 106,000 par an affecté au présent ampruat, l'imaffisance en sera comblée par les revenus des dimes d'autres districts.

Il est stipule que fors de l'adjudication des dances dans le Vilayet de Konin et les Sandinka d'Urla et d'Alep susmentionnés ou dans les districts qui viondraient a njouter en ens d'insuffisance, adjudication à laquelle assistera pour chaque vilayet ou sandjiak un délégué de la Dette Publique Ottomane, avec une cooperation effective dans toutes les opérations que comporte l'adjudication, les bons obligatoires à livrer par les adjudicataires pour la contre-valeur des dimes résultant de cette adjudication pour un montant de £ T. 108,000, seront libellés payables à l'ordre des caisses de l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, se trouvant dans le vilayet et les sandjiaks susénones, et payés à celle-ci exclusivement. L'adjudication des dimes sera opérée en stricte conformité des Régiements en vigueur sur les revenus des dimes. En cas d'impossibilitéabsolue de trouver des affermeurs selon les lois en vigneur, et si les dimes doivent être réalisées en nature, le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman s'engage à placer la totalité de ces produits dans des magasins à double clef, dont l'une confice aux agents de la Dette Publique Ottomane. Ces produits devront être vendus d'un commun accord par les autorités locales, conjointement avec les agents de la Dette Publique Ottomane, en conformité des lois en rigueur, et les sommes à payer par les achofeurs devront être verses intégralement et directement dans les exisses de la Dette Publique Ottomane, Sous ancun protexte cette dime ne pourra dire soustrajie à son as etation.

En debore des affectations sus noncées, a devnut à £ T. 198,000, le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman assigne et affecte an présent emprunt d'une manière irrévocable, jusqu'à parfaite extinction du capital nominal des obligations, sa part dans les recettes brutes du Chemin de Fer de Koria-Eregli, qui sem établi annuellement." Lorsque le montant de cette part du Gouvernement dans les recettes d'un exercice sera ainsi ctabli, la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad le versera pour compte du service de l'empeunt à l'Administration de la Dette l'ablique Ottomane, et celle di remettra en effectif an Gouvernement Imperiale Ottomane tout surplus qui restera disponible au delà de la somme exigée éventuellement pour parfaire le sorvice anumil de l'emprunt.

Le Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman déclare qu'il n'apportera pendant toute la durée du présent Contrat aucune modification pouvant diminuer ou changer les revenus apecialement affectes au service de l'annuité du présent emprant, saus accord problem svec la Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Per de Bagdad. l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ott-mane, et la Denische Bank, et avant d'avoir affecte à l'emprent d'autres evreus agrices par enx comme d'une valeur égale et presentant les meines garanties.

La Societé Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad, de son côté, affecte au present conpennt d'une manière fravocable jusqu'à son extraction complète, la section de 200 kilom partant de Konia, du Chemin de Fer de Konia-Ragdad Gelfe Persique, ainsi que le matériel roulant y appartenant. Elle affecte, un outre, de la même façon, as part dans les recettes de ce chemin de fer après patement des trais d'exploitation; mais les porteurs de l'emprunt n'aurent auent droit à s'immiseer dans l'Administration de la Societé.

La dite part des recettes, deduction fute des frais d'exploitation, tels que cette part et ces frais arout établis par les comptes de la Societé Imp riale Ottomane du Carmin de l'er de l'ablad, sera versée, en cas de besoin, par cellesei à l'Administration de la Detto Publique Ottomane pour le compte de service de l'emyrant aunorllement après approbation du bilan de chaque exercice par l'associablés générale. Si l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane n'a pas notifié à la Servité Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad, an plus tard jusqu'au jour précédent, chaque avune,

<sup>\*</sup> A cost egact ion Astrone XXXV of XL in it Convention conpensation algulast on qui and ;-

Arrich XXXV. . . . . Le trenverse ment lapared the man affecta etc see True laçon tretto able mus perseura des titess d'Elan precisée, la part lat revenant dans les reveltes brutes de la dio lique. (Koma-Samuel-Golfe Persoque y

<sup>&</sup>quot; El la recette Libonetrique brute de la ligne depasse 4,300 fc., mais sans lépasser 10,000 fc., l'excedent

an data de 4,500 fe, reviendes extinuement av (conversament).

"Si la recette bilométrique brute dépasse 10,000 fc, la partie posse 10,000 fc, devant trajoues être partie de comme il cet dit pius baul, les 60 pour cent de l'exrédent au delà de ces 10,000 fc, reviendront au Gouvernament Impérial et les 60 pour cent à la Enclair.

<sup>&</sup>quot;. . . . . Pour les divers empeutes a émeties par l'execution des différentes sertions du chemit de ler, masse emmentes sons faits des reventes reventes tel flouvernement de façon à ce que le montant dispendible. reste affecté à la communauté des titres de ces mêmes ousprunts, dans le proportion du montant primitif nominal de chaque suprent.

Assisting of the paintened des company of de l'amortissement des tières d'Etat émis, le sorphia des cristins que la literary encomplissement des formals as province à l'amortis des formals as province à l'amortis LX de la company des formals as province à l'amortis LX de la company des formals as province à l'amortis LX de la company de

<sup>&</sup>quot;Article LX. Le concessionnary remettes an Ministère des Truraux Públics, dans le courant du mois de danvier de comparament. Le comparament de recettes, publishéement vérifiés et approur és par le Commissaire Impérial, sur la base desquelle les sources revenient en Gouvernement Impérial Occessor et à la Société seront déterminaire en conformité de l'Article XXXV de la présente Couvertiens.

A resultét que le montant de la seron de l'Article XXXV de la présente Couvertiens.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Atmeitht que le montant de la part du Gouvernment dans cos recettes sera étable, la Societé Impériale Ommane du Chemin de Per de Enguisi en fera le recominit pour le compte du servise de l'ouprant et des 

affectation au service de l'emprant, la Sociéte est noti risée à disposer librament de la

The state of the s

part des recettes on quest-

Les obligations de cet emprint seront bhelièes en bagues Françase, Turque, Albanand, et Argiaise. Elles porteront la gelle du Manstre des Finances de l'Empire Ottoman et seront signes à la main, pour contrôle, par un délegué du Gouverannent Imperial Ottoman, dament autorisé; elles porteront, en outre, le fac-simile de la segueture du l'resident du Conseil d'Administre.

Pubbque Ottomane et le fac-similé de la signature du Président du Conseil d'Administre.

Pubbque Ottomane et le fac-similé de la signature du Président du Conseil d'Administre du Bagund de la Social d'Administration de la Social de la

La Deutsche Bank est autorisee à émettre des titres provisoires ("semps"), qui

scront échangés saud frais coutre les obligations définitives.

La Deatsche Bank est chargée du service de l'interêt et de l'amortissement du present empreunt d'une manière (rrevocable et pour toute sa durce, et est autorisce à

ien du passment aux

chin gently or de E. P. 22, "00 fr., fens marks, 501, 240 florers de II alter-

Les interêts seront passibles tous les six mois, la première fois à l'écliennes du 1º Juniet, 1903 & s.), et atasi de suite des 2 Janvier (s. s.) et t° Joihet(s, s.) de chaque ce abunes gen,

t, et devant a'effe, tuer par

Adm soutrat on de la Dette

passement de ce
lor estratuen de

Lors du rembourement des obligations sorties aux tirages, tous les compons non celtus à la date fixée pour le remboursement devrent se trouver atmelies aux titres, et les compons manquants seront des sits du montant a rembourser su porteur du titre amorti

Les compans cehas qui n'auront passetà présentes à l'encausement dans les cinq aunées qui autoront la date de leur celesance, assu que les obligations auracs aux touges et non presentees à l'encausement dans les quaixe aunem qui suivront le jour de teur evigées le, seront presents au profit du Tresot Imperial Ottomas.

in Gouvernement Innoceal Ottoman se reserve le droit de remer de la circula num à toute époque les ell gations du présent corprint, en les rembourant au pair près un preuvis public d'au niones deux mon

#### No 9.

Mr N. O'Conor to the Murqueen of Landowns - Received Morch 16.)

(No. 124.) My Lord,

Constan in ple, Murch 10, 1903.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 120 of the 2th instant, I have the honour to include copy of the Statutes of the Societé Impernic Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bragdad ("en formation"), which were signed by the Minister of Finance and the approximatives of the Anatolian Badway on the Minister.

The total share capital of the Company is fixed, for the present, at 600,0006, of which 10 per cent, is to be held malienably by the Acatoman Kansany Company, and a further 10 per cent, may be acquired by the Ottoman Government.

On the other hand, the Administrative Council of the new Company (Board of Directors) is to consist of eleven members, of whom at least three will be nominated by the Anatonian Bailway and three must be Ottoman subjects. The Germans and the Turks together will, therefore, have a permanent unjority of votes on the p

1 have, &c. (regued) N R. O'CONOR.

#### Tay losure in No. 9,

Societé Imperiale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Hogdad.

#### Stefant

LA somogner Societe du Chemin de Fer Ottomen d'Anatolie à Constantinople : En vue de rédiser la Concession accordée à la Société du Chemin de Fer Literan d'Anatolie misnominée, par Convention en date du 5 Mars (20 Février), 1903 (1318), pour la construction et l'exploitation de la agre de Koma à Bassenh et embranchements, ainsi que toutes les dépendances du dit chemin de for accordées par le Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman et des engagements qu'ells comporte, forme une Societé Anonyme Ottomane, qui sera sommise aux clauses et combitions suiva des

#### Tituk 1. Formation et Objet de la Squiele, Denomination, Siège

Article 1". Il est formé entre la Soussignée et tous les propriétaires des actions ci après crisés, une Société Amonyme Ottomane ayant pour objet de construire, administrer, et exploiter les figues du chemmi de fer indiquoes dans la Convention et r des Charges échangés en date du 5 Mars (20 Férrier), 1908 (1318), entre le aux Elimpéral Ottoman et la Société de Chemmi de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie, conformement aux sépulations de la die Convention et Cahier des Charges. La Société pourra aux sépulations de la die Convention et Cahier des Sociétés nouvelles on dest existantes de construction et d'exploitation de chemins de fer dans l'Empire Ottoman.

Art. 2. La Société preud la denomination de "Société Impériale Ottomano du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad," et sera sommée aux Lois et Régionnents de l'Empire en qualité de Société Ottomane.

Art. 3. 14 Societé à son soège à Constantemple et pourra étaour des succurales dans toute autre vule de l'Empire Ottoman on à l'otragger

Art 4. La durée de la Societé est fixee à quatre-vingt-dix-neuf années, sauf le cas de dissolution anticipée ou de prorogation. Cette durée sera prolongée conformement à l'Art cle 11 de la Convention en date du 5 Mars (20 Février), 1993 (1318).

#### Titur 11 - Apport et Transfert de la Concession a la Rociéle,

Art, 8. La Societé du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anafolie apporte à la nouvelle Société la Concession qui lui a été octroyée par le Gouvernement l'impérial Ottoman avec tous les droits, privièges, et avantages y utachés ou en dérivant, et la nouvellement des droits et obligations du concessionnaire. Tentefois, la Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie garde, pour son propre compte exclusif, les deuts et obligations qui ne regardent que les anciennes lignes, et notamment coux de ces droits et obligations qui découlent des Articles II, XXXIII, te XXXVII de la Convention du 5 Mors (20 Février), 1203 (1318). Remine sera faite par la Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie à la nouvelle Société des Firmans, Conventions, actus, et documents quelemques concernant la Loncession.

Art 6. Le fonds social se compose du capital-netions et des obligations qui seront

conditions des actes de Concession. Le capital-actions initial de la Société est de 15,000,000 fr., soit 12,219,000 marks, soit 000,000, divisé ou 30,000 actions au

montant nominal de 500 fr., soit 408 marks, soit 20% chacune. Le capital-net - pourm être augmenté de 50 pour cent par l'assemblée genérale.

La Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie souserira 10 pour cont c spial-netions, ces actions seront inalienables et la Société du Cher un de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie no pourra pas s'en dessaisir sans le consentement du Couvernement

Le Convernement Imperial Ottoman aura aussi le droit de souserire jusqu'à concernence de 10 pour cent du expériènctions

Art. 7. La flora lé ne sem définitivement constituée qu'apres la sonscription lubaite du capital et le versement du promier dixième de ce capital

Des certificats provisoires constatant les versements seront roums aux sonscripts pour être cebanges contre des titres de fir contre du Chemia de Fer ettens d'Anatolie resternet tus riles au no

Les actions acrout abiliare d'une part en Ture et de l'autre en Allemand.

Les 90 pour contrastants secont appelés no fur et à mesure des besoins de la Scouté, conformement aux décisions du Conseil d'Ad visistration et après avec moire, trente jours d'avance au moire, dans par la constant apple ou dans d'a stre pays

Art. 8. Les titres sont nominatels program parament de la mostné du montant des netions, four negocial on me peut avoir heu syant le recoment du promier de vême Le negociation s'opère par un transfert sur les registres de la Societé, signe par la concess municipet de l'un des le ministrateurs, ment, in de ce transfert es la telement de les surfert es la sur le lite.

Agres mut bliomition de monté les actions seront au poetenc. Art. 9. Toute act in est tudivisible à l'égard de la Societé, que au mitre et ...

Les heriters on synthecame d'un retionomie ne pouvent pour quelque motif que ce soit provoquer l'appo tion d'a se lles sur les biens et val ues de la Société, ni blimbocer en aucure ni ule reun a son no d'anémient ; ils do'vent, pour l'exercise de la videl en ma de l

de slen desc

nucling in so on decises to

Art 11. A debat in proment des-

e l'et, les numeros de ces actions sont publics comme dels "interpar in des journous, et quaixe jours après cette publication il est perc de à la vente des tions pour se compte et une may recet perde du retardantere, sans atenure muse on demonre ai formalité judiciaire, cette rente a hou dans les Bourses de Constantanople et de Berlin, et dans du dres Bourses et la neur us sont cor sec et la la cesa u aux enchères publique.

Les titres ainsi ren sus desirentent nuls de plein droit, il en est del seé aux neutrerours de nouveaux sous les mêmes nu n

Le prix de la vente s'impute dans les termes de droit sur ce qui est du à la Société par l'actionnaire exproprié qui reste passible de la différence on prêt de l'execuent

#### Tirge 111. Account ction de la Sone

Art. 12. La Société est administrace par un Conseil d'Administration compene d'an moins onze membres. Au moins trois membres du Conseil d'Administration acront noismés par la Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anniohe, qui exercera ce droit par son Conseil d'Administration. Les autres Administrateurs seront nomines par lassemblée générale. Trois membres du Conseil d'Administration seront sujets entanues

Le Conseil d'Administration se réunit à Constantinople,

Art. 13. La durde des fonctions des membres au Comeil d'Administration est de trois une : la promière gamée sera calculée à partir de la constitution de la Société suqu'à la clôture de l'assemblée générale ordinaire subséquente à l'expirition de

tiers de ses membres. Les membres sertants sent désignés par le sort pour les deux

per res années et ensuite par voie d'ancienne! L'année cas od parmi les membres

t.

Ottoman d'Anatolie celle ci aura à nommer leues remplacants Les membres sociants peurent toujours être réélus

d'Administration se réunit aussi souvent que l'intérêt de la sur fois par mois. La présence de plus de la moitié des le moitié des la moitié d

Les delibérations sont prises à la majorité des voix des membres présents. En cas de partage, la proposit on est renvoyée au Conseil suivant, et alors, en ens de

nouseau partage, este est 20;

Art. 15. Les délibérations sont constnters par des procès-verbaux transcrits our un registre special, et signé par les Administrateurs qui y ent pris part. Les copies ou extraits de ces déliberations, pour faire foi, doivent être signés par le Président du Conseil ou estu qui !

Art 10 Chaque Administrateur dest être proportaire de dex actions malabables pendant la durée de seu fonctions; elles seront l'appare d'un timbre indiquant l'inalionali lite et di posées dans la cause sociale.

Art 17 En ens de vacance par décès, démission, ou autre cause le Conseil pourroit procusement un exaplacement jusqu'il la prochaite macrablée génerale qui précède

Art 18 Chaque muide le Comeil nomme parmi ses membres un President et un ou plusieurs Vice Présidem

« d'absence du Prosident et des Vice Présidents le Conseil désegne celui de

Art. 19. Les Adminostrateurs qui résident à l'estranger et cent qui suront neudentellement alisents personnt se faire represente decades delle actions une un de l'enque cetai et passes ren un alor de trois volce, y compractes

0. Le Conseil à les pauvoirs les plus étantus pour l'administration des les et allaires de la Science ; il peut même transiger et compromertre, il arrête les comptes qui dosseul être somme à l'assemblée générale et propose les répartitions de

du Come't d'Admin's enson représente, soit personnellement, soit la Société en justice dant en des co test qu'un défendant

Art 21 Le Consest peut de léguer tout ou partie de ses pourroirs à un on plusieurs de ses membres pur un tuandat special pour les objets détermines ou pour un temps det.

U peut aussi les dellegues pour l'expedient des affaires consentes à une ou plusieurs personnes prises en dellers de son seus

Art 22 Les Administrateurs reçorrent des jetons de préssure dont la valour out 6xée par l'assemblée generale, independamment de la quote-part qui leur est allouée dans les herritesements.

#### Titre IV .- Aesemblée genéenle

Art. 23. L'assemb ée generale regulierement constituée represente l'universible des acts

Art. 24. Il est tenu une assemblée génerale ordonnies chaque apuée dans le commut des sux premiers mois. Le heu de la rémnes est fixé per le Conseil d'Adun autration.

En outre, l'assemblée peut être convoquée extraordinairement en cas de basois par le Conseil d'Administration

Art. 35. L'assemblée générale se compose des actionnaires qui possèdent soit à titre de propriétaire, suit à titre de mandataire trente actions au moiss

Total propriétaire ou mandataire de fois trente actions, mans aus qu'il puisse jamais réunir plus de 100 voix.

prose, un mose avant l'époque de la réuniou, ainsi qu'si est indiqué à l'Artie 7

ou représentés réumssent le

Pour régifier si le quart du fonds social est représenté, tous les actionnaires ayant droit de prendre part à l'assembles sont invités par les avis de convocation à deposer leurs titres dans les dix jours aux lieux indiqués par le Conseil.

[563]

Si, à la première réunion, le nombre d'autions représentées n'est pas suffisant, une nouvelle assemblée est convoquée et elle délibère valablement quelle que soit la portion du capital représentée par les actionnaires présents, mais sentement sur l'ordre du jour de la première convocation.

l'ette nouvelle réunion doit avoir lieu à quinze jours au moins et un mois an plus d'intervalle, et les convections peuvent n'être faites que vingt jours à l'avance.

Art. 28. L'assemblée générale est présidée par le Président du Conseil ou, à son défaut, par un Administrateur désigné par le Conseil

Deux des plus forts actionnaires présents remplissent les fonctions de serutateurs. Le burenti designe le Scorétaire.

Art. 29. Les délibérations sont prises à la majorité des voix

L'ardre du jour est arrêté par le Consoil.

Il n'y est porté que les propositions émannet du Conseil et celles qui lei surent vormuniquese vengt jours an moins avant la réunion avec la vignature d'actionreprésentant au moins 10 pour cent du capital

Il ne peut être mis en délibération que les objets portés à l'ordre du jour,

Art. 30. L'assembles générale désigners, suit parmi les actionnaires, soit parmi les porsonnes étrangères à la Soc été, un ou planours Communaires chargés de la verification des comptes.

Art. 31. L'assembles générale nunuelle entend la Rapport que le Conseil doit lui présenter chaque anuée sur la situation des affaires de la Societé et colui des Commuwarm sur les comptes.

Ulle discuto, approuve on rejecte les comptes.

Ede fixe le dividende

Elle nomme les Administrateurs à complacer,

Elle délibère et statue souvernisement sur tous les intérêts de la Société et confère nu Conseil d'Administration tous les pouvoirs supplémentaires qui semient reconnus 727 Pers

Lassemblée no pout décater l'augmentation du capital qu'avec une majorité réunisant les deux tiere au moins des actionnaires présents ou représentés,

Art. 32. Les délibérations de l'assemblée générale west constatées par des procèsverbanz inserts our un registre special et signé par les membres du bareau.

Lus femille de présence confenant les noms et domicules des actionnaires membres. de l'accembiée et le nombre d'actions siont shaoun est porteur est signée par les membres présents et annexée au proces-verbal pour être communiquée à tout ayant d[grout]

Art. 33. Les copies ou extracts des délabérations pour faire foi doivent Mrs. aignés par le Président du Conseil ou celui qui le remplace.

Art. 34. Les décisions de l'accomblée générale prises en conformité des présents Statuts sont obligatores môme pour les actionnaires absents ou dissidents.

#### Tirrk V .- Incentaires et Comptes Annuels

Art. 35. L'année sociale commence le 1º Janvier et finit le 31 Décembre

l'ar exception le premier exercice compren fra le temps écoulé entre la constitution définitive de la Société et le 31 Décembre suivant.

A la fin de chaque anuée sociale il est dressé par les mins du Conseil un inventaire

general de l'actif et du passet.

Cet inventage ainsi que le bilan et les comptes sont mis à la disputtion des Commissures quarante jours avant l'assemblee générale annuelle. Ils sont ensurte

Tout actionnaire ayant droit de prendee part à l'assemblée pout en prendre communication.

#### Trun VI.-Paringe des Binifices et Amortissement

Art the sign is a fine and a second of the period and period résulterent des bilans étables par le Conseil d'Administration en prélèvers :-

(1.) 10 pour cent pour le fouds de reserve, jusqu'h ce que celui-ci sit atteint le quart in empiral and did in the case of

2.) Le surplus sera employe pour payer aux actionnaires un premier dividend .

(3.) De l'excédent éventuel les Administrateurs receveont 10 pour cent à titre de tantième, et les actionnaires auront droit au solde de 90 pour cent, qui sem réparti à titre de dividende à moins que l'assemblée générale, sur la proposition du Conseil d'Administration, ne décide l'emploi d'une part de la somme disponible à la création de réserves extraordinaires

Art. 37. L'assemblée génerale pourra prélever olinque appée un tant pour cent sur les bénéfices nels pour amortir un nombre déterminé d'actions à échoir par voie de tarage an sort. Les actions amorties continueront à jour du dividende, mais n'aurent

pas droit à l'intérêt.

#### TITER VII .- Fonds de Reserve

Art. 38. Le fonds de réserve se compose de l'accumulation des sommes prélevées sur les béachees anauels en conformité de l'Article 3

Il est destiné à faire face aux dépenses extraordinaires ou imprévues.

Art. 39. En eas d'insuffisance des produits d'une année pour donner un intérêt ou dividende de 5 pour cent par action, la différence pout être prélevée sur le fonds

Art. 10. À l'experation de la Société et après la liquidation de ses engagements le fonds de réserve sem partagé entre toutes les actions.

#### Titre VIII .- Prorogation, Diesolution, Liquidation.

Art. 41. Le Conseil d'Administration peut, à toute époque et pour quelque cause que ce soit, proposer à l'assemblée générale, convoquée à cet effet, la prorogation, la where the beautiful of the committee of the committee of the specific parts 1. Sociétés. Toutefois, la prorogation on la fusion, vil y a lieu, ne pourra se faire qu'avecl'autorisation du Gouvernment Impérial,

Art. 42. En cas de perte des trois quarts du fonds social, les Administrateurs conroquent l'assemblée genérale à l'effet de statuer sur la question de savoir s'il y a lieu

de prononcer la dissolution de la Société on de continuer des opérations

Art. 63. A l'expiration de la Société ou en cas de dissolution and prel'assemblée génerale convoquée règle le mode de liquidation et nomme to e physicum liquidateum,

Pendant la liquidation les pouvoirs de l'assemblée générale continuent comme

pendant l'existence de la Societé,

Les liquidateurs peurent, en vertu d'une délibération de cette assomblée et avec l'autornation du Gouvernement Impérial, faire le transfert à toute Soudté ou à tout particulier des droits, actions, et abbgrations de la Société discente,

Art. 44. Les assemblées générales extraordinaires, appelées à statuer sur les objets indiqués au présent titre, ne seront valablement constituées que si elles réunssent un nombre d'actions représentant la mortié au moins du capital social

Les presents Statuts ont été dresses en conferenté de l'Irade Impérial transmis par Teskéré Grand Visurel en date du 5 Zilhidjé, 1320, et 19 Feyrier, 1318.

Constantinople, le 20 Férrier, 1318 (5 Mars, 1903).

Certillé conforme à l'original -

Le Directeur du Bureau de Traduction du Ministère du Commerce et des Travaux l'ublies : (L.8.)(Signé) MOUNIE.

> 1.8 N . 113

711 NI ARTHUR GWINNER. KURT ZANDER III GUENIN

#### No. 10,

#### Sir N O'Conor to the Marquest of Lansdowne .- (Received March 16.)

(No. 126. Confidental.)

My Lord, Constantinople, March 10, 1903

IN my despatch No. 103 of the 25th ultime, I ted the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of the Contract signed in Paris on the 18th ultime between the Deutsche and Imperal Ottoman Banks with regard to the Bagdad Radway, and in my despatch No. 12 to the 10th instant to inclose a copy of the Statutes of the long which is to be issued in this connection.

I miked M Constant on the 6th instant wheth " had heard anything of an intention to set unde 10 per cent, of the enpital for the Ot.oman Gorganizat, to which be answered in the negative. He seemed, I thought, rather inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report, and he remaided me that the French group had only contented to the Anatolian Railway being allotted 10 per cent, on condition that they themselves were given an equal sum out of the Swim participation to be placed under the control of a French bank.

He then read to me, confidentially, a despatch forwarding the Contract of the 19th February, in which M. Delease stated that, in acknowledging its receipt, he had we ded the senders that he still adhered to the declaration he had made in the track her of Depatter on the 25th Murch, 1902, which was to the effect that the

was absolute and entire equality between the French and German participation in every respect.

This statement of M. Delease was, M. Constant and, clear and explicit. If there fore, the Germans attempted to outwit them by adjusting 10 per cent to the Turkish Government, which would naturally be under their control they would certainly defeat their own ones.

He noticed, he added, in the Contract between the banks, that an equal share was reserved for England in case a Es tich group decided to part capate. He hoped it was a list,

Company finally established with, then without, Br il h pe t' i pation,

I lave, &c.

(Signed)

N. R. O'CONGR

#### No 11

Mesers, Baring Braz. and Co. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. -(Received March 201)

(Pronte.) My Lord.

8. Histopogule Within, London, Merch 20 1908

WE have the honour to inclose you copy of a letter received this morning from Mr. Ownner, of the Doutsche Bank.

Lord Reveletoke returns to town on Sunday evening, and proposes to leave London for Paris by the 2 o'clock train on Monday, to attend the meeting referred to, and should there be any point on which you desire to see him previously, he would have pleasure in calling on you at any hour and place you suggest

We have, &c
For Haring Bros, and Co. (Limited),
(Signed) G. FARRER, Director

#### Inclusure 1 in No. 11.

#### Mr. Gunner to Lord Reveletake

Dear Lord Revelstoke, Revelstoke, Revelstoke, 1903 I HAVE been much pleased to bear from Sir Chaten Dawkins that you will undertake to officially represent the British group which is about to take an interest in the Ragdad Bailway.

A meeting has been arranged with Sir Clinton Dawkins, in Paris, on Tuesday morning next, when I hope to see you. We will then have an opportunity of discussing and setting details. Meanwhile, and in reply to an inquiry from Sir Clinton Dawkins, who tells me to place myself in communication with you, I beg to say that the several in the capital of the Bagdad Radway Company are to be as follows:--

I further inclose draft of a letter which I am ready to give you if we came to terms, and in order to comply with the design of His Majesty's Government

The Convention signed with the Ottoman Government is under print, and I will ien thereof in Paris, or earlier by

rople to egreen in Saturday's "Turns," I beg to my that there is no such weret Convention. At the desce of the Turkish Government, we have been obliged to give two letters, of which I will send you copies as soon in I have received them from Constantinople. One of the letters states that the Amelolian

in pany will not raise a claim against the Turkish Government, that all future sections of the Bagded Ear daill be subventioned in the same marker by dimense the first section; in other words, the Ottoman Government is free to decide on that point later. The other letter is a repetition of a previous declaration which the

Ottoman Government, has been obliged to give, to the effect that we will not favour foreign enformation along the line. Nobody having ever considered such colonization but irresponsible outsiders, we have not even discussed with the Ottoman Government about this point, but simply fulfilled their deare

I am sending a copy of this latter to Sir Clinton Dawkins

Meanwhile, I remain, &c.

(Signed) A. GWINNER.

P.S. It would be describe that you should be able to same in Para the British Directors for the Pagdod Board and the Railway contractor you would like to appoint to the Beard of Construction Company.

A. 6

#### Ir closure 2 to No. 11

#### Deatt of Letter

In conformity with your device, I beg to state that myself and my friends will use their best endeavours to bring about the control and working of the Anatohan Radway Company's line from If its Packs to Kopia as part of an internationally-controlled milway line from sea to see. This undertaking is given on condition that the lintude group you represent, which is about to join in the Ragdad Railway, shall continue to use their best endeavours towards the realization of this scheme, and particularly favouring such incastions as will confide the Turk its Government to give guarantees promised in sid of building the milway.

rer and retood that you shall give us a satisfactory assurance to the effect that if and when we shall have been able to bring about the international control of the Anatolian line, upon a similar basis as the control of the Bagdad Radway in which your group is joining, then His Majosty's Government will aid to achieve the following subjects —

1. To allow Turkey to increase her customs revenue and pledge the increase for the Bagdad Railway guarantees,

2. To secure for the Bagdad Railway line as large a share as possible of the Industrial and passenger service, as soon as a route shall be established via the Perman Guit shorter than via Sues :

3. To provide at Koweit all terminal facilities required, including an Ottoman

[563]

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Regarding this latter point, I wish to add that it is parely a desideratum from the economical point of view. Indeed, it would be most prejudicial to traffic on the Bagdad Radway if the Turkish custom-house should not be established at Kowert, but somewhere in the desert, say at Zobeir, which is the junction for Bussorah. Goods must pass the custom-house, where they are unloaded from ship to rail, to oblige merchants to unload once more, where no agents, officers, and faculties can be kept, would scrounly hamper trade and largely reduce the practical value of the radway to the public and to its owners.

I beg to kindly confirm your agreeing to the above, and am, &c.

Chairman of the Ottoman Radway of Auntolia

Berlin,

, 1903,

#### No. 12

Sir N. O'Conor to Parsign Office. (Received March 23.

.Private and Confidential.) (Telegraphic.)

Pera, March 23, 1903.

M. INNS will telegraph to-day to impress on French group importance of close and fewally understanding with English in connection with Bagdad Railway

Rabington Smith and I think it very desirable that Dawkins be informed before in-morrow's meeting in Paris.

#### No. 13.

Memorandum given to Lord Reveletoke, March 23.

## Formula for the Assurances to be given by His Majesty's Government

with the pending negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty, and to offer no opposition to the inclusion of a parties of the increased customs revenue among the guarantees for the Bagdad Railway.

2 Should the new route offer substantial advantages over existing routes for the carriage of units and passengers to India, to make use of it for the purpose upon terms to be agreed upon between its Majesty's Government and the Company.

3. To give assistance, not, of course, purmary, towards the provision of a terminal with proper facilities at or near Koweit, and co-operate in procuring convenient stooms arrangements.

#### No. 14

## Memorgadum by the Marquess of Landowne.

I HAD an interview with Lord Reveletake this morning and with Lord Reveletake and Bir E. Cossel this afternoon upon the subject of the Bagdad Railway. Lord Reveletake left with me the Memorandian marked (A. giving an account of the nucling which took place at Paris on the 24th March. He also gave me copies of his correspondence with Mr. Gwinner marked (B), and we had some conversation as to the amendments which Lord Reveletake proposed to insert in the assurances asked for by Mr. Gwinner.

I told Lord Revelatoke and Sir E. Cassel that a serious attempt" was apparently using made to decrease the enterprise, and to render it impossible for its Majesty's Covernment to associate themselves in any way with it, upon the ground that it was closely connected with the German Government and detrumental to British interests.

\* Yes articles to "National Review and "Speciator" of April . .

We felt that, notif we were better able to judge of the proportions which this hostile movement might assume, it would be desirable that we should avoid giving it any further encouragement. The matter would come before Parliament before the House adjourned, and we should, therefore, he better able in a few days to decide as to our future action. My own view was that the attack was founded upon misappreheasions, and I strongly deprecated any modification of the attitude which we had hitherto assumed. I was assured by Sir E. Cassel and Lord Revelstoke that they had up to the present in no way committed His Majesty's Government. The formula given to Lord Revelstoke on the 23rd March had been used only for the purpose of sketching "suggestions" which might be made to His Majesty's Government on the part of the British group, should the British and foreign groups be able to come to terms. It was in these circumstances entirely for us to decide whether we desired to proceed further, ud if the negotiations were continued, nothing could be concluded either as to the constitution of the Board of Threeters or as to other matters of defail until we had been thoroughly catastical. They explained to me that, in their view, the part espation was to take place upon a "busic of absolute equality as between English, French, and German interests," and that "no one group was to be given any superiority or control." They also explained that the Anatolian Railway would be amalgamated with the main project, and that the three members of the Board who had been described as to " numerated by the Anatohan Railway would be nominated by the whole Board. rance, Germany, and England would have eight members each, and no one Power would, therefore, he able to override the wishes of the other two, which would command 10 votes out of a total of 30

Poreign Office, April 7, 1908.

(Signed) LANSOOWNE

#### Annex (A).

#### Weige random

the 30th Reveloped and gave huma short account of the Conference held to

the 30th Raych and gave huma short account of the Conference held to

at which his was present with Sir Chater Dawk ma, Sir Frinant Cassel, and

Land Reveloped thanked land Landaceure for having been an good to to

ested to him, through the British Eubosay in Paris, the design of the assume

Majority's Government would be prepared to give,

year, an engage Paris Land Revenue do him

Necessations with the Majority

Negatistions with His Majosty kod (A) ), entualying the objects for what if His Majosty also

out, to guaranteen for the Hagdad thalway, and that the
g the Terkich bandhelders or, fading the, if it
ld only be applied to these purposes, it would be
o him that is all probability no commitment of the land
orange at. Mr. Gwinner thus said be would counder the
co-draft which taight be acceptable.

the respective groups should have complete knowledge of the respective points to held by them. Mr. Gwinner stated that he would profes not to ment to the author to the French group at the present moment, manusch as he was arrason to altain from their concession in exchange for the manusch of the Anatolian Railway. The explained that he considered it is great a transage to obtain for the Barriad Railway, the central of the Cassain Railway—an algority which might be accorded if the influence of the French group were accorded in that direction. The English representatives, without expressing any opinion as to the describility of acquaring the Cassain line, submitted that there appeared to be no objection to putting forward to the French group life Gwinner's domainds in exchange for and with a view to promising the control of the Anatolian line.

Mr Gwinner finally concurred in this view, and undertook to communicate with the Prench group accordingly

The English representatives pointed out that it would be desirable to arrive at an agreement for the appearance of the 11 rest as by the respective groups on a percentions bear In the same material as the regular mombers of the Beard were to be appeared by the respective groups, so eny member leaving the Board should be replaced on the Board by which

percentlat see on the Board Lord Reveletake briefly described to Lord Landowne the scales opened proposed by

Astr. Sir Ermer Canel suggested that Praces, G in any and in and as that me can of he is roc proposed get upst abound be e without of the other two

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Supportions for Mondistrons with His Majerty's Government.

March 24, 1908.

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mable Successes of the Turkish Contours Tariff or connection with I Treaty and to offer no opposition to the revenue among the guarantees for the C. I t

Station, London, April 6, 1905.

A 1 % W

. ' paragraphs which follow, Non. (1) and (2) are textually the same as your

to word "there" and the word "Ottoman" in the concluding centence. bt, however, whether you will see your 

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I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to give me an expression of opinion on the above pastic, so that I may be in a position to send an early coply to Mr. Gwinner in Berli

BULLE STOKE

Inclosure I in Annex (B)

Mr. Gunner to Lord Revelatoke

Dear Lord Revelstoke, with your doure, I beg to state that myself and my ra to being about the centrol and working of the Anatolian Radway Company's line t dar-Pacha to home as part of an internationally-controlled railway line from sea to sea. This undertaking is given on condition the join in the flagsfiel Bailway, shall c this scheme, and particularly fevour such measures as will enable the Turkish Government to give and fu fil the guarantoes promised in aid of banding the ratiwa

It is further understood that you shall give us a satisfactory samurance to the effect that if t the international control of the Apatolian line

His Majority a Government - 1 To agree to a Festival de m guitations for new Commercia to offer in opposition to the metra in us of the sa resued enstons . . . the guarantees for the Bagdad

now route offer substantial advantages over existing routes for the serioge of mode to lade, to make me of it for the purpose upon terms to be agreed on between Bu Majorty's Government and the Company a to a ve

with proper facilities, at or near Koweit, and congresse in procuring there convenient Uttoman

I beg you will kindly confirm your agreeing to the above, and am, do

I GWINNER,

wan to up to ay of Anatolia

1 " 1 2141

Braft of Letter raggested to be secretically Mr. Civinner, in place of that dated Speil 3, 1903, attached.

A dours, I beg to state that enyself and my friends will use their boat seal stid working of the Austolian Bailway Company's line 

of and schen we shall have been able to bring about the international control of the A line under the same control as that of the Bagelad Bathway, in which your group is join the Majesty's Government will be propared to render assistance as follows

1. To agree to a reasonable a portion of the increased quatous revenue among the guarantees for the Bugded redrond.

2. Should the new route offer substantial advantages over existing routes for the carrie t s, the state of Majusty a Government and the Company

3. To give anastance- not, of course, pocumary-tawards the province of a terminal with proper facilities at as near Kowett, and co-operate in procuring there convenient Contone Affrag group a fac-

I beg you will knolly confirm your agroung to the above, and am, do

#### No. 15.

#### The Marquess of Lanadowne to Lord Revelstoke,

My dear Revelstoke, Foreign Office, April 10, 1903.

I AM obliged for your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inclosed a copy of your telegrams of the 7th to Mr. Gwinner.

I am greatly indebted to you for the consideration which you and those who are noting with you have shown for the convenience of His Majesty's Government.

I feel sure that my colleagues understand that it would not be fair to leave you on suspense a day longer than is absolutely necessary

I am communicating as to this with the Prime Minister, who will no doubt real a Cabinet at the earliest possible moment.

With renewed thanks, I am, &c.

(("))

(Signed) LANSDOW \ |

#### No. 16.

#### The Marquess of Lanadowne to Sir C. Scott

(No. 96.)
(Extract.)

Poreign Office, April 14, 1903.

I TOOK the opportunity of asking the Russian Ambassador to-day whether be befored the attention of a street the attention of the action of the

Has Excellency said that the Russian Government had never liked the scheme, which they regarded as intended to give Germany a dangerous prependerence in Asia-Maner

German milway. My information was, however, to the effect that the scheme had undergone considerable modifications, and that the limitsh financiers who were interesting themselves in the matter were to be approached on quite a different basis. France, thermany, and Great Britain were, I believed, to be offered an absolutely equal partic pation; and each of the three groups was to have the same number of Directors. Out of a total of thirty, eight would be assigned to Great Britain and the same number to brance and thermany, the remaining six being given to the other parties interested. This armingment would obviously put it out of the power of any one group to dominate the rest. His Excellency seemed impressed by my statement, and asked me whether I had any objection to his repeating it to the Bussian Government. I said that he might do so, but I begaed him to make it clear that any opinious which I had expressed were my own only, and given to him without prejudice. I did not, moreover, pretend to any knowledge of Company promotion, and I felt that I was at a disadvantage in endeavouring to explain the situation to him.

#### No. 17.

Memorandum communicated by Lard Revolutake - (Received at the Foreign Office, April 21)

THE following Memorandum has been communicated to me by Lord Revel-

April 21, 1903.

In view of the public entreism which has been directed against the Bagdad Radway, it may be desirable to give a short statement of the financial aspect of the scheme from the point of view of the English group.

The Anatolian Railway from the Bosphorus to Koma, of which the Bagdad line is a continuation, has been constructed and is being worked and controlled by German interests. It has so effectually developed the districts through which it passes that the imports of grain into Constantinople, which formerly come from the Russian Black Sea ports, are now mainly carried over the Anatolian Railway.

The whole of the money for the construction of the railway (about 7,000,000), was raised by shares and bonds issued by the Railway Company, under a kilometric e on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government. The modes operands and to the Bagdad Railway is different. The share capital for the railway is 600,0001, and it is not contemplated that the Railway Company shall usue bonds. The Imperial Ottoman Government undertake to provide the means for constructing the railway by issuing their own bonds at the rate of about 10,7001, per kilometre in respect of each acction of 200 kilom. These bonds will bear 4 per cent, interest, with a tanking fund providing for redemption during the term of the concession (99 years), and are to be secured by the section of the line for which they are issued, and, in addition, by such other special security as shall be agreed upon between the Government and the Railway Company.

In respect of the first section of 200 kilom, an Agreement as to this special security has been arrived at with the Imperial Ottonian Government, which will pludg

						for Annum.
From the dimes of	Komt Ourle and Aleppo	**	**	**	4 =	10,000 70,000
11.						91.4

These dimes are being encashed by the Commission of the Imperial Ottoman Public Debt.

The British group are satisfied that the securities provided for the first section of 200 kilom, are sufficient

Tarkish Government Bonds of a similar kind have recently been successfully placed both in France and Germany, and there is every reason to suppose that the issue in respect of the first section will be readily taken by French and German investors. The Eugush group, in the course of their negotiations, have distinctly stated their view that, at any rate for a considerable time to come, these bonds would not command a ready market in England until the carning power of the sections by which they are accured had been demonstrated.

The British group made it a condition that the Anntolian Railway should not remain under German control, but should be brought under the same control as that which was to be adopted in the case of the Bagdad Railway, so that the whole line from sea to sea should be under international management. Should it be found impracticable, before completion of the first section of 200 kilons, to fulfil this condition in regard to the Anatolian Railway, the British group would be free from responsibility to provide further capital.

The control was to be as follows — The Board to consist of 30 members—

and the remaining three members by the Austrian and Swiss groups.

A construction Company was to be formed, in which a similar principle of control was to be adopted, provision being made for the representation of an English, German, and French firm of contractors on the Board. It was thus provided that British contractors should have an equal opportunity of participating with Continental firms in the construction of the line.

The amounts to be realized by the securities available are considered ample for carrying out the construction

April 20, 1903

#### No. 18.

#### Debate in the House of Commons, April 23, 1903

#### THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Gibson Barden asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether His Majesty's Government had considered that by Article 8 of the Decree of Monharrem (8th December, 1881) any surplus arising from a modification in the Turkish Customs Tarif, in case of revision of the Turkish Debt in an absolute and irreverable manner until the complete extraction of the said debt, and in view of that desiron, could be state how any part of any sums arising from an increase of Turkish customs duties could be applied towards the provision of payments for the kilometric guarantee proposed to be given to the Bagdad Railway, or be in any other way used in guaranteeing that callway.

Mr. Ballow.—A modification of the terms of Article 8 would be necessary in order that any part of the surplus arising from an increase of the customs deties might be applied to purposes other than the service of the Turkish Debt. The consent of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, who represent the bondholders, would be necessary for any such arrangement.

Mr. Gibson Bowler asked the Pirst Lord of the Treasury whether His Majesty's Government were sware that on the 51st January, 1902, the Directors of the Anatolian Society, which had the Concession for the construction of the Koma-Bagdad-Bussorali Rankay, proposed, by a written communication to the Torkish Government, that the increase of the Turkish customs duties, on the creation of five monopolies of petroleum, alcohol, matches, cards, and eigenstic paper, and on an arrangement for the uniflection of the Turkish Debt, would these monopolies render necessary the probabilism of import.

Were His Majesty's Government consulted as to this proposal? Had they received a first the majesty's Government consulted as to this proposal?

Mr. Ballow. His Majesty's Government have not been informed of the communication to which my bonoumble friend refers, nor have they been consulted as to the proposal contained in it.

Mr Gibson Bowles. Have the Government not received any information on this matter from the Ambassador at Constantinople?

Mr. Bulfour - I understand that we have no such communication from the Ambassuor to place before the House

Mr. Norman (Wolverlampton, 8.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he would state whom the British Government had negotiated with, or been in communication with, or derived its information from, in the matter of the Bugdad Railway and whether he would state who were the members of the British group of fin the interested in the proposal to provide part of the capital of the Bazdad Railway !

Mr. Balfour. The answer to these questions is in the negative,

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether His Majesty's Government had received a copy of the Turkish Convention relating to the Anatolian R dated the 9th March, 1903, as showing that the entire management of the line from Koma to the Persian Gulf is secured in German hands, independent of the nationality to lay it upon the table of the House?

Mr Bultour A copy of the Convention between the Turkish Government and the Austolian Railway Company to which my honourable friend refers is in our possession. This Convention, a summary of which was published in the "Times" of

yesterday, leaves the whole scheme of railway development through Asia Minor to the Person Gulf entirely in the hands of a Company under German control. To such a Convention we have never been asked to assent, and we could not in any case be a party to it. (Loud cheers.) The alternative arrangements which have lately been under our consideration were, on the contrary, designed to place the railway, including xisting Anatolian Railway, throughout its whole length from sea to sea, under international control, and to prevent the possibility of preferential treatment for the goods or subjects of any one country. In these arrangements it was suggested, interalia, that equal powers of control, construction, and management should be given to German, French, and English interests. After careful consideration of these proposals. His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they do not give to this country sufficient security for the application of the principles above referred to—tebeers)—and they have therefore intimated that they are unable to give the suggested assurances with regard to the policy which they might bereafter adopt as to the conveyance of the Indian mails by the projected route, as to facilities at Koweit, or as to the appropriation of a part of the Turkish customs revenue in aid of the contemplated guarantee. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gibron Bowles,-I am obliged to the Right Honourable gentleman for his answer, and I congratulate the Government on their decision. (Cheers.)

#### No. 19,

#### Question asked in the House of Commons, April 23, 1903.

Sir Joseph Leere.—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention has been drawn to the terms of Article IV of the Convention alleged to have been granted to the Anatolian Radway Company by the Turkish Government whereby the proposed radway to Bagdad and Bussorah is to be finished within eight years, subject to any delays account of force majeurs, such as a war between European Powers or a radical change in the flanneal situation of Bugland, Germany, or Prance; and whether be is able to explain the meaning of the reference to the financial situation of England in the said Article.

#### dunicey.

As I have already stated, His Majesty's Government are in possession of a copy of the Convention in question; but they are in no sense parties to it, and cannot, therefore, he called upon to explain its provisions.

#### No. 20.

#### Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquess of Lanedowns,- (Received April 24.)

(No. 77)

(Telegraphic.) P

Constantinople, April 24, 1903.

Ottoman Bank that Berlin reports to the Parm group the withdrawal of the British Syndicate. He considers this decision the more regrettable in that the international character of the railway would have been secured by participation of the British and Prench groups.

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## Sir J. Kennedy to the Marquess of Lansdowne .-- (Received April 27.)

(No. 26. Confidential.)

My Lord, Bucharest, April

IN view of the interesting correspondence published in the "Times" respecting the proposed Bardad Radway. I venture to report a few remarks recently made to me by the Russian Manister at this Court.

If de Giers observed that the Russian Government were unfavourable to the Bogdod Railway scheme, on political and commercial grounds. He said that the Goriann Company of the Anatolian Railway held the shares, which would give them the control of the whole line from the Bospharus to the Persian Gulf, and that the new Torkish Government hands or "obligations" to be presently issued would be debentures, and would give the holders no control over the management or rates of the projected railway, which would be entirely in the hands of the above Gorman Company.

Gree further remarked that M de Watte had advised the Russian banks not to subscribe to the new "oldigations," as the commercial prospects of the new railway were not good, and that, on political grounds, the Russian Government were apposed to the idea of a milway which would connect the Mediterranean with the Princip G of

I have, &c. (Signed) J. G. KENNEDY.

#### No. 22

#### Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquese of Lansdowns - Received May 4.)

No 217 ) My Lord.

Constantinople, April 28, 1903.

I AM not yet aware whether the refusal of British capitalets to part the Bugdad Railway enterprise is definite and final or whether the door is left open for the reconsideration of the question after the completion of the first section from Konis to Erigh.

In any case, I think it my duty to my before your Lordship such remarks as I have to offer after a careful consecration of the various objections much in the passes and in Parliament against British participation in this enterprise.

With regard to the anti-German feeling, which has to a large extent influenced the attitude of the press and of public opinion in this matter, it is sufficient to point out that the questions involved in the construction of the Ragdad Railway affect our material interests in the regions to be traversed, and that the effect of the solution given to these questions will be felt over a long series of years. It is, therefore, to be regretted if too much influence is exercised by movements of opinion due to crosses which are probably less permanent in their character.

It is also to be regretted that in supprehensions have been caused by incomplete

therefore natural that, in the Convention of the 5th March, 1903, embodying this Conceaned, that Company appears as the coremsionnesse of all rights and privileges in question. It does not, however, remain in possession of these rights. Under Article 5 of the Statutes of the Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Per de Rogald it is provided that the Anatolian Rauway Company shall transfer to the new Company of the Conceanon which has been granted to it by the imperial Ottoman Government, with all rights, privileges, and advantages attached thereto or resulting therefrom, and the new Company becomes owner and proprietor of the said Conceanon, and succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the concessionnaire," with the exception of those specially relating to the existing line of the Anatolian Raulway Company.

The important point, therefore, is to examine the constitution proposed for the new Company, for it is on this constitution that the nature of the control over the Konin-Bagdad Person Gulf line depends.

Agreements made, or proposed to be made, between the financial groups in Germany, France, and England. The Company is governed by a Board of not less than eleven directors, of whom three are named by the Anatolian Radway Company. By the Agreement between the financial groups thus number was to be increased to thirty, eight members being nominated by each of the three above-named groups, two by the one by the Australa, and three as above by the Austolian Radway.

on was intended to hild good, independently of any transfer of the stores; and, as 75 per cent, of the store capital of the Company would be in the first measure in the hands of the three groups, they have the power of securing the acceptance of the nonmistions by the general meeting of the shareholders, which under the Statutes has the right of appointing the injection; and, even if the groups aloud part with a portion of their holdings, they at II would return control so long as a majority of the capital remained in their hands. If necessary, as an additional security, it would probably have been possible to obtain the acceptance of a condition that no one of the groups should part with any portion of its holding without offering it in the first instance to the other two groups.

It will be observed that the fact that the money for the construction of the line is to be raped by an issue of Government bonds, and that the hilders of these bonds will not have any voice in the management of the Company, does not in any way modify the constitution of the Company as described above, and does not in any way affect its international character, as is alleged in Mr. Wangh's Commercial Report of the 16th March, a copy of which, owing to my absence in England, I unfortunately did not see.

The result of the constitution above described would be that any two of the groups could command an absolute majority of the Board, and that the Company would be really international in the sense that it would be impossible to direct its policy and working to the benefit of any single country at the expense of the others.

Much stress has been laid on the fact that the guarantee for the construction of the whole line can only be provided by the proceeds of the increase of the austoms dut es, which would result from the revision of the existing Treaties of Commerce, and

the bendle ders under the Decree of Moularrem.

This is true; but it is also true that if the bondholders insisted on the satisfaction of their entire claim they would receive nothing at all, for it is not to be anticipated that the Ottoman Government would consent to impose a distingulation on Ottoman consumers with all not beautiff to its own Evelequer. Some years before the Bog tail Railway question had come into being, this fact had been recognized by the Connect of the Debt, and arrangements were proposed for the partition of the expected increase. It is morally certain that this principle would be necepted by the bondholders, whatever the circumstances in which the revision of the Treates were corried out. Not to recognize it would be to set to a manner contrary to their own interests and, Indeed, might produce the danger resulting from Saylock's a autiance on his pound of flesh.

Farthermore, it is evalent that the restriction on the customs datical cannot equitably or practically be maintained in permanence. It is a stipulation result from ancient Treaties, and not involving any reciprocal advantages to the Turks. The Powers deay to the Turks the right to denounce this restriction, but this denial is a limitation of sovereignty to which hardly any other country in the world salam.

It would be contrary to British traditions to refine to a country a legitimate means of increased because the proceeds were to be used for radway construction, which, whether it pays denoting a not, develops the country, increases her other revenues, and facilities the maintenance of order and the defeace of the Empire against external ton. The increased customs revenue would be levied to a considerable extent on British trade, but not so as to give a preference against British trade. There may, at first, he some diministion of the whole volume of trade, but it will be only temporary, and the opening up of the country, the creation of new markets, and the increased prosperity of the inhabitants will soon compensate for this loss.

Moreover, it is not to be supposed that England or other foreign Powers will agree to an augmentation of customs dues, whether they are appropriated to the lagrous, unless they obtain in return certain concessions which they consider beneficial

to their trade and commerce, and a guid pro que for their consent to the increase of the Customs Tar.!!

It has also been represented that the Railway could be worked in a manner detrimental to British commerce by means of direct or indirect rates, through rates, rebates, or exemptions accorded to the goods of other communes, or to goods arriving by particular routes. This apprehension is not well founded. Such preferences are directly prohibited by Articles 24 and 25 of the Cabier des Charges of the Ragdad Radway and by corresponding provisions applicable to the Anat ...... Railway. They would also be excluded by a clause of the proposed Treaty of Commerce, and, in any case, the execution of these stipulations in the spirit, as well as a the letter, could undoubtedly be secured by the participation of firstish capital and the consequent international character of the Company

It has been pointed out in the course of the discussions in the press and obsewhere

that, so long as the Anatolian Railway from Haidar Pasha to Konsa remain in German hands, the international character of the line from Konia onwards will not be a sufficient guarantee for impactial treatment; that the German Company will, in fact, hold the key of the door by which the through traffle must pass. This is a point of the first unportance, deserving careful consideration; but an examination of the whole place the representatives of the Anatolian Italiway Company have formally announced their readment to vost the control of their line in the International Company at some future period, and there are sufficient guarantees for the carrying out of this undertak ng in the fact that it would be open to the British Covernment, in the event of fadure to carry it out, to refuse the promoved familities for a port in the Persian Gulf, and to withdraw their assurance as to the conveyance of the Indian mails; and also in the fact that, when the Bagdad line has been completed throughout the greater part of its length, it would be so independable to the prosperity of the Anatolian line. that the latter could not afford to take up a hostile or exclusive attitude. This is the more certain since Haidar Pasha does not afford the only point of access. It is evident that the Bagdad line must have an exit somewhere on the Gulf of Alexandretta, and it is also clear that, by combination with the French line from Smyras to Adoun-Kernlasser or the English line from Smyrna to Dineir, a competing outlet could be Modured at Sinyrun

While indisting upon the extreme importance of the eventual internationalization of the whole line from sea to sea, I would point out that the drawbacks resulting for Heltish commerce from the existing ownership of the Austohan line and of the harbour at Haidar Pasha are frequently exaggerated. It has often been stated, and I a se to be a set of the set of arriving by train at Constantinople and ferried to Haidar Pasha without breaking subject. If such a provision existed, it would not unfavoumbly to German commerce as well as to British, since it is inconcernable that heavy goods coming from Germany should abandon cheap wa transport for the far more costly land transport. Besides, it may be assumed from the statement made in the "Times" of the 24th instant by Herr Gwinner, or some other high official of the Bogdad Railway, that no not

provision does, as a matter of fact, exist.

If the Radway be regarded merely in the light of an industrial apeculation, it is necessary to hear in mend that without a sufficient knometric guarantee the construction is more than problemat cal, and that, supported by a kilometric guarantee, the shareholden will probably be as well or better protected from tons of their capital than in the average of such undertakings in semi-civil and countries.

No one supposes that the whole Railway will pay at once. Whatever may be the flual development, many years must pass before the entire line will pay, though certain

sections may be remunerative from the start.

Fears have been expressed that at one moment or another either Germany or brance, or possibly both countries, may, for political reasons, come to terms with Russia and find it in their interest to make over their share, or else to buy off her hostility by supporting her claims for Russian access to the shores of the Persian Gulf. These are contingencies, however, which might arise in any case, whether England participates to the second of laws the arrangement with bussia would be more urgently required, and at the same time more easy of accoun-As regards the probability of incurring Russian hostility, it must be remembered

that French financiers have certainly not engaged themselves in the scheme without

the approval of their Government, and I have reason to believe that this approval was .iven with the knowledge and consent of their ally. Although, therefore, it cannot · expected that Russia will view with indifference any extension of foreign, and specially perhaps, of British, influence in the region of the Gulf, it does not seem lely that this enterprise is of a nature to arouse her ill-will towards England in a specially marked degree

For the reasons given above I can hardly anticipate that it will be the policy of His Magesty's Government to oppose by all such means as are available the construction of this Railway. Such a policy would be, in fact, the exact opposite of that which has been almost invariably pursued by Great Britain, namely, the policy of supporting the extension in all parts of the world of the means of communication and commercial intercourse. Our attitude will I presume, be one of neutrality; and I anticipate that, in that ease, the Radway will be built, perhaps with some delay and increased difficulty. but still, that it will eventually be completed. The German side of the dual partner ship will certainly be the stronger, and there will be an increasing tendency for the will de of this great Racousy to be arown into the German orbit.

Nor must it be forgotten that the Railway Consumon carries with it many vatuable privileges and advantages. Apart from the large orders for materials for milway construction, &c., it secures extensive mining rights on each side of the bue, the right of unvigation of the Tigris and Emphrates during the construction of the milway, a Concession which will probably be unlimitedly extended, a commercial outlet either at Kowert or alsowhere in the Personn Gulf, an exceptionally favourable position is the future for all enterprise connected with the irrigation of Mesopotamus, &c. Moreover, it can hardly be supposed that no effort will be made to supplant British narmation in its privileged position in the Persian Gulf, and to take advantage of the opportunity to compete with British slopping to those waters.

It is also to be framed that the preponderance of foreign Powers in the valley of will cenet upon British inflaunce in Wostern Person in the same w public enterprise so intimately connected with the progress and development of the country will affect her provings and position through-

ut Ama Minor.

I have, &c. N. R. O'CONOR. (Signed)

#### Annex.

Conrestion et Cabier des Charges de la Sociéte Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Per d. Bugdad.

ATRE son Excellence Zabni Pacha, Ministre du Commirce et des Traynax Gwinner, Président du Conseil d'Administration, M. le Dr. Kurt Zander, Directeur-Gonéral, et M. Edouard Haguenia, Directour-Général-Adjoint du Chemin de l'er-Ottoman d'Anatolie, acusont ou moin et pour compte de la Socoté du Chemin de Fer-Ottoman d'Anatolie, à Constantinople, d'autre part.

Il a été arrêté ce qui suit-

#### TATICEE L.

Le Convernement Imperial Ottoman accorde la concession de la construction et T. Harrish, \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1 Nussibers, Armat, Mossoul, Tekrat, Sadije, Bagdad, Kerbela, Nédjef, Zubeir, et Ramorah, ainsi que des embranchements suivants, savoir :--L. De Tell Habesch a Alep. , but the region of the contract of the contra

peed a tirta Le Gouvernement Impérial n'accordera, sous quelque forme que ce soit, de garantie pour la construction de cet embranchement d'une longueur de 30 kilom. 568

environ, ni aucune affectation pour frais d'exploitation, mais les recettes brutes de toute nature de l'embesnehement appartiendront exclusivement au concessionnaire.

3. De Sadijê à Hanêkî

i. De Zubéir à un point du Golfe Persique à déterminer d'un commun accordentre le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman et le concessionnaire, ainsi que de toutes les dépendances des dites lignes. La ligne principale et ses embranchements devront suivre un tracé qui sora approuvé par le Gouvernement Impérial, à la Societé du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie aux conditions suivantes :

#### ARTICLE II.

La durée do cette concession sera de quatre-vingt-dix-neuf ans. Cette durée s'appliquera également aux lignes d'Angora et de Kona, et elle commencera à courir à partir de la date de la remuse du Firman et l'échange de la présente Convention.

En ce qui concerne les nouvelles lignes, ce désai de quatre-vingt-dix-neuf ans commencera à course, pour chaque section distinctement, à partir du moment où le trouvernement Imperial nurs delivré nu concessionnaire les titres d'État un conformité de l'Article XAAV de la présente Convention.

#### A CUICLE III

Confessionnaire devra, dans un delai de tron mois à partir de la date de la remise du l'riuan de Concession et l'échange de la presente Convoution et du Caluer des Charges (et après l'accomplissement des atipulations de l'Article XXXV), présenter au M instère des Travaux Publics les plans et projets complets après études definitives et conformément aux prescriptions du Caluer des Charges de la première section d'une Karaman et d'Eregli, conformément au tracé de la ligne de Bogdad. Quand aux autres sections, les plans et projets y rolatifs seront présentés dans un délai de huit m is à partir de la date à laquelle commencera le délai de Concession de chaque section par la mise à exécution des etiquistions de l'Article XXXV afferentes à chaque section.

Ces plans et projets devrent être examinés par le Ministre et, selon le cas, approuves tels quels, ou modifiés, s'il y a lieu, dans le délai de trois mois à partir de la date de leur présentation. Passé ce délai, si le Gouvernement Imperial n'a pas notifie sa décesson au concessionnaire, celus-ci pourre considérer comme approuvés les projets presentés par lui, et il procèders à l'exécution de ses travaux. Et le Gouvernement Imperial apporte à ces projets des modifications de nature à catrainer des retards prolongé d'une période égale à celle du relast causé par l'examen de ces modifications et d'approbation des plans.

affectations speciales destinées à la première section de 200 kilom, partant de konfa et passant par ou aussi prés que possible de Karaman et d'Eregli, sont déterminées par l'Annexe I (Convention Financière) faisant partie integrante de la présente Convention.

#### ARTR LE IV

Le concessionneire s'engage à commencer à ces feus, reques, et périls les tenveux de cette première section dans un délai de trois mois à partir de la date de l'approbation des plans et projets de ces 200 première kilom, et à les terminer, de même, dans un délai de deux aus au plus tard à partir de la même date.

rein de la date de l'approbation des plans et projets relatifs aux autres sections, et à le l'approbation des plans et de l'echange de la presente Convention, tous retards apportés dans la mise à exécution des supulations de la remise des titres par le fouvernement Impérial au concessionnaire, seront ajoutes u dit daiar de huit années. Les travaux devront être exécutés conformément aux

règles de l'Article et aux prescriptions du Califer des Charges ci-annexé, sinsi qu'aux dispositions des plans et projets approuvés ; toutefois, en cas de force majeure, les d'dais d'execution seront prolongés d'une durée égale à celle de l'interruption des littou que le concessionnaire avisera immédiatement les autorités locales, ainu que le Ministère des Travaux Publics.

Seront egalement considéres comme cas de force majeure, une guerre entre Puissances Européeunes, ainsi qu'un changement capital dans la situation financière

de l'Allemagne, de l'Angleterre, ou de la France.

#### ARTICLE V.

Le Ministère des Travaux Publies contrôlers les travaux par l'intermédiaire d'un ou plusieurs Commissures durant leur exécution, à l'achièrement des travaux et avant leur réception. Ce contrôle s'appliquera, de même, à l'exploitation et un bon entretien des travaux pendant la durée de la Concession.

Le concessionance déposers chaque année, à l'ordre du Ministère des Travaux Publics, et à titre de frais de contrôle, une somme de 270 passtres or par kiloral, payable incannels ment, et ce à partir de la date fixée pour le commencement des travaux

jusqu'à le fin de la Concession.

#### ARTICLE VI.

L'entreprise étant d'utilité publique, les terrains nécessires à l'établissement du chemin de fer et appartenant à des particuliers, seront pris, conformément à la loi sur l'exprepriation, tentes les fois qu'une entente ne pourra pas être établic entre le con-cessionnaires et les proprietaires pour l'aclast de ces terrains.

Le Gouvernement fora procéder à l'expropration et à la remue au concessionnaire des terrains mécassaires à l'établissement de la voie et de ses dépendances, après que le tousé du chemin de fer aura été approuve et appliqué sur le terrain. Cette remue

sers forte par le Gouvernement dans le délai de deux mois.

Les formus nécessures pour l'orcupat on temporaire pendant les travaix seront livrés au concessionnaire par les autorités locales à charge pour lui d'en indemnaire les proprietaires.

Si, dans les dits terrains mécomaires à l'établimement du chemin de fer et de ses dependances, il se trouve des terrains dits Arazu-Emiriéi-Halié, coux-el seront

abundonnés gratustement au coi cessonnaice.

Si, dans une sone de 15 kaoin, de chaque côté du chamin de fer, il se trouve des terrains dus Arasis-Eminéi-Haise et que dans coux et se trouvent des carrières et ballaxteres le concessionnaire pourrs les exposter gratuitement penuant la période de

ens ou le concemmente déstremit faire usage de ces carrières et luillastières pendant la periode d'explodation, il devra se confor ner aux. Règlements regissant la matière et evance fivée à cet extrib.

sera egulement accordée à trire gratuat.

#### ARTICLE VII

Les lignes seront construites à une seule voie; espendant, les terrains seront acquis en vue de l'établessement d'une seconde voie. Aussi dt que les recettes brutes kilometriques attendrout annuellement le cloffre de 30,000 fr., le Gouvernement Impérial sura le droit de réclamer l'établissement de la seconde voie que le concessionnaire sera tenu de construire a ses frais.

#### - ARTICLE VIII.

Le matériel de la voie et les matériaux, fors bois, linaille, machines, vintures et wagen, et autres approvisionnements nécessaires au premier établissement, ainsi qu'un agrandissements et augmentations en genéral du chomm de for et de ses dé qu'exempt de tous imposs interieurs et de tous droits de douane. La franchise des droits

de douane est aussi accordée pour la houille nécessure à l'exploitation et que le cessionnire ferait venir de l'étrauger jusqu'à ce que les recettes bentes de la la la la durée de la Concession, le sol, fonds et revenu du chemin de fer et de ses dépendante seront passibles d'aucun impot, et il ne sem perçu aucun droit de timbre su présente Convention et le Caluer des Charges annexé, sur les Convent additionnelles et tous actes subsequents, on pour le service des titres d'État à emettre.

Les montants encaisses par le concessionnaire du chef du forfait d'exploitation in aucun droit sur ses actions, ses actions de priorite et ses obligations, commandre les titres que le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman delivrira au ce cessionnaire.

Lo concessionance seen sommis any droits de timbre pour to

nutres que celles pour Insquelles la franchise lui est actordes dans la Le concessionaure formem une Société la nyme de l'Société Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bugdad du Chemin de Fer Ottomane d'Anatone paur tont ce qui concerne la nouvelle ligne du min au Golfe Persique, avec ses embranchements et qui sera repe par les statuts ci-annexés.

La Société du Chemin de Fer Ott canne d'Avatobe s'engage à ne i trimsferer à une autre Société ses lignes existantes de Ha-dar-c'acha à Angora Koma.

La Societé Impériale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Baydad, qui a prend de même l'engagement de ne ceuer in transférer au lignes : constant à Bagand et à Baiscrah et ses embranchements

#### ARTICLE IX

Los matériaix de construction et autres nécessa res l'exploitation de cette ligne et de ses embranchements, aran que es sorroit transportes, sculement pundant la ducce de la construct ou et s

invires à vapour ou à voiles ou autres embareations qui seront procurées ou louées par la Societé.

Ce matériel de transport jours de l'exemption de droits de douane, impôts et

#### AJPER LIE X

Les bots et charpentes nécessaires à la construction et à l'exploitation du chemin de for nouveut être consés des la faut de l'égles tables apparaisses à l'exploitation du chemin conformement au règlement y relatif.

#### ARTICLE AT

par une Commission to provisoire, s'il y a lieu; un an après la reception provisoire, une seconde imperion des travaux sera fatte par une Commission technique, et dans le cas où il sera constatuablement des Charges, le Ministère des Travaux Publics acononcera sur le canoncera s

#### ARTICLE XII

Dans le cas où le Convernement Imperial deciderait l'exécution d'embranchme

situé entre Mersine et Tupolis de Syne, il ne pourra accorder la Concession des dits embranchements qu'exclusivement au concessionnaire, sous réserve toutefois de sauvegarder les droits dejà accordes à la Société du Chemm de Fer de Damas-Hamah et prolongements.

Toutefois, si le concessionnaire, dans un délai maximum d'une année, compté à partir de la notification qui lui en serait faite par le Gouvernement Impérial, n'accept de pas de construire le ou dembranchements en question aux clauses et conditions de la présente Concession de que ayant accepte, it ne les exécutait pas dans les délais arrêtés entre le Gouvernement impérial et le concessionnaire, ce dernier sera lécau de tout droit nux dets etabs inchements, et le Gouvernement Impérial poutre la accorder la Concession à des tiers.

Le concessionante aura, en outre, le droit de préférence, à conditions égales, pour les embranchements

(a.) Vers Marael

(9.) Do El Bady & Het.

Ce droit de preférence pour les sept embranchements spécifiés el-dessus, pour être valuble, est subsectouré aux conditions suivantes, sav

Si le Gouvernement Impécial décidait d'une manière définitive d'accorder à des tiers la Concession d'un de ces enthranchements, le concessionnaire est obligé, dans un délin de neuf meis, à partir de la date de la notification qui lui en sem faite par le Ministère du Commerce et des Travaux Publics, de déclacer au Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman s'il veut assumer cette Concession aux conditions acceptées par les tiers dont il rient d'être parlé

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Le concessemble, e num le droit d'établir et d'exploiter sur la ligne, avec in permission des autorités lecales, des tuileries et des briqueteries. Les machines et autils destroés aux dites fabriques jouiront des mêmes exemptions accordées au touveriel et outillage de chemin de for. Le charbon qui sera consumé dans ens fabriques jouire de la franciese du droit de douane.

Ces fabriques ferent gratadement retour à l'Riat à l'expuntion de la Concession

#### ARTICLE XIV.

Pendant toute le ducée de la Concession, le concessionnaire est oblige de tenir dans ten purfa i état d'entret en la ses frais, le chemin de fer et ses dependances, ainsi que son matériel fixe et roulant, faute de quoi, il sera procédé à son égard, e aformément à l'Art ele 16 du Cahee des Charges.

#### ARTICLE XV.

le concerne e est tenu de se conformer, quant à ce qui concerne la pobce el la sécurite de la voie aux lois et reglements actuellement un vigueur et à promulguer, à l'avenur orme d'ha pire Ott

Le Convernement Imperial prenden les mesures nécessaires pour le maintien de l'ordre le long de la ligne et sur les chantiers de construction

frais, ruques, et périls du concessionnaire, les mesures necessaires conformément à l'Article 16 du Caluer des Charges pour assurer provisoirement l'exploitation.

[563]

Дá

#### ARTICLE XVI.

Le concessionnaire aura le droit de percevoir des droits de péage, conformément 3 à l'artis du Caluer des Charges, à partir de la récept du chemin de fer jusqu'à l'expiration de la Concession

#### ARTICLE XVII

Le transport des militaires des armées de terre et de mer, voyageant en corps ou approvisionnements de guerro, des prisonners et condamnés, des agents de l'État, des val, ses postalos, sem affectué conformément aux prescriptions du Titre V du Calher des Charges.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

Comme garantie de l'exécution des présents engagements, le concessionnaire devra, dans le delai de trois mois à partir du jour où la promulgation Concession lui sera notifiée officiellement, déposer à une banque de la agrée par le Convernement et à titre de caution numéraire ou en intres de l'État ou d'un l'État au cours du joure.

Bi le dépôt se fait en titres, la banque fera prendre l'engagement de parfaire la l'ence en cas de brisse de prix Au-sitôt aj l'illiant de Concession sem reminau concessionnaire.

Le cautionnement ne sem restitué qu'à la cécoption définitive des travaux et il.

Dans le cas où l'exécution des stipulations de l'Acticle XXXV ne pourrait avoir le concessionnaire aura le droit de toucher son cautionnement mus nucuae formalité et saus qu'il ait à domander le consentement préalable du Gouvernement.

#### ARTICLE XIX

La Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman conserve la faccité de reprendre la Concession à quelque époque que cela soit de la ligne de Konia à Bassorali et embranchement moyennant le patement au concessionnaire jusqu'à la fin de la Concession d'une somme autour le éconsolante que 20 pre cent des recettes brutes moyennes des cinq années qui précèderant l'année de la représe de la Concession, sans que la dite somme annuelle patieur de la fin de la Concession, sans que la dite somme annuelle

été accordés au concessionnaire et qui n'aument pas été amortis autérieurement, et la somme enumile à inqueile le concessionnaire a droit en verte la présent Article, sem diminuée de l'annuité don dits emprunts, à acroir, de 11,000 fr par kilon. La Gouvernement nassirera au concessionnaire le palement régulier, aux époques déterminées, du soide lui revenant du chef de la reprise de Concession qui fors l'objet d'un Convention apéciale.

Il sera procédé à la remise des lignes et de toutes feurs dépendances au Gouverneainn qu'à l'adint par ce dermer du matériel, matériaux, et approvisionnements uts conformément à l'Article XIX du Cahier des Charges.

En can de reprise de la Concession de la ligne, si le Convernement Impérial ne juge pas convenable d'exploiter par ces propres agents, il n'en cèdera pas l'exploitation à une autre Societé, mais il promet de la faire exploiter par le concessionnuire par voie de bail

#### ARTICLE XX.

A l'expiration de la Concession de chaque section, le Convernement Impérial sem aubstitue à tous les droits du concessionnaire sur le chemin de fer et ses dépendances, auna que sur le matériel et matériaux, et entrera en jouissance des produits y afferents. 1) - r rédé à la remise des lignes et de leurs dépendances libres de toute dette et engagement, na Gouvernement in Impérial et à l'achait par ce dernier du une le le approvisionnements conformément à l'Article XX du Cabier des Charges.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

Les employés et agents du chemin de fer perterent la tenue qui sera fixée et le perterent la Commencia l'espéciale ils perferent tous le fer et els serant autilité possible, choids parmi les sujets Ottomans.

Cinq ans après la date de l'ouverture à l'exploitation de chaque section tout le personnel exécutif de l'explutation de chaque section, and les fonctionnaires supériours, devre être exclusivement composé de sujets Ottomans

#### ARTICLE XXII.

concessionnaire pourra exploiter les mines qu'il aura découvertes dans une sons

5 relatifs, et sans que cel pour des coupes dans les forêts avoisment la ligne, soit pour faire un bois de charpoute, soit pour faire du concloir, après recours à l' 1 bui strati, ne competente et en se conformant aux Reglements régissant la matière.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

metallations nécessires pour l'accortage à qual des navires, et l'embarquement, le déburquement et le magnunage des marchandises.

La projet de ces perts devra être présenté dans un délai maximum de huit aus, à par de l'échange de la présente Convent un et les travaux de chaque port devront être nebevés au plus tard dans doute aus a partir de ... de l'acceptant de l'acceptant de chaque section où se trouve le port respectif.

Aux projets seront joints les tarifs à appliquer.

Cos trous ports feront partie intégrante du chomin de for, it les recettes nottes en seront versées au compte des recettes brates du chomin de for.

A l'expiration de la Concession, ces ports et leurs dépendances feront gratuitement retour à l'Elat.

Dans le cas ch le concessionnaire n'exécuterait pas l'un ou l'autre de ces porta dans le delai et-dessus, le Convernement Impéred pourra en accorder la Concession à des tiers.

En tous cas le concessonnaire pourra, pendant la période de construction du comme de fer, établir en ces trois pourts, nind que dans le port de Castado. In installations provincires pour le débacquement des materiaux dustines au che en de fer.

Ces installations derront, si le l'onvernament l'impérmi en fact la demande, être suppranées après l'achésement des travaux.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

- reresionante pourra également établir et exploiter, là où le besoin s'en fera un les terrains fazant partie du domaine du chemm de fer, des dépôts e gasins dont l'urige sera facultatif pour le public.
- es depots, magastas, et autres installations fixes devicade at propriesa un ruement à l'expiration de la Concession, en conformité de l'Article 20 du Calier des Charges.
- de ces dépôts et magasins.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

Le concessionnaire est autorisé à utiliser gratuitement le long des lignes, les for a hydrauliance naturalized at the plans of projets de l'appointment de plans et projets

des travaux à exécuter dans , but seront soumis à l'approbation du Maistere du Commerce et des Travaux Publics

Dans le cas où on fernit usage de cette énergie électroque, les 50 pour cent de , conomie résultant de ce chef dans les frais d'exploitation seront portés au crédit du Gouvernement Inspérial Ottoma.

Toutes ces installations feront gratuiteme it retour à l'Etat, à l'expiration de la Concession

#### ARTICLE AXVI.

Le Gouvernement pourra faire élever, à ses fra , les retranchements et travaux · défense aux les points de la ligne principale ou de ces embanchements et où il le jugem nécessaire

#### ARTICLE AXVII

securerts pendant les travaux serent somnis ou c 

ectremionome nem desperaé de la facilé à r une auteraction pour les reel crehe

#### ARTICLE XXVIII.

Le concessionnaire est tenu de présent, au Ministère des Travaux Publics un dut mensuel de toutes les meettes; ces étals seront des a conformement aux indications de l'Acticle 17 du Cab er des Clarges.

### ABITCLE XXIX

Le chenun de fer étant considéré comme divis- en sections de 200 kilom de lengueur, si le concessionnaire, à moins d'un cas de force majeure dûment coustaté. a seem are or unit, on sil ne terminat par les travaux d'une section dans les defais fixés, on s'il intercompatt le sorrice des transports, on enfin s'il n'exécutait pas, pour une section quelconque, les autres prin print cogagements découlant de la présente Convention, la Gouvernement Impecul firm un concessionnaire une mise en demeure indiquent lesquelles des suschtes obligations restent à remplie par le concessionnaire, et ai ce dermer, dans i espace de dix hait mois à portir do la date de cette mise en demoure, ne lui ni pris donné la state qu'ette comporte, il sera décliu de ses droits concessionnels pour toute section de l'gne pour lle il nura été d'ament constaté en d'abant, et il sera procédé à son ca il en

conformité de l'Article 16 du Cahier des Char, ... Il est entenda que tant que la ligne principale entre Konia et Bagdad ne sem shevée en son entier, le concessionnaire ne pourre pas mettre en exploitation les portion de la ligne de Bagdad à Bassorali qu'il nurait construites.

Pendant cette pérade de non-exploitation des sections comprises Bassemb, le concessionnaire remboursers au Couvernement Impérial à Léchennee des annuités, l'annuité de 11,000 fr. par kilom , payée pour intérêts et amortosement des titres que le Couvernement Impérial lui aum remis pour les dites see ... », et él ne t schore naturellement pas les frais d'exploitation; mais ces clauses na rien les autres droite du concessionnaire sur la ligne de Bagdad à Bassordi

La déchéance prononcée aux une on plusieurs sections du chemin de fer ne porters aurenne attente nux droits du concessionnaire, quant au roste des scetions des nonvelles. lignes, non plus que quant à l'ensemble des anciennes fignes.

#### ARTICLE XXX

Le . . . . ssionnaire etablica gratuitement sur les points designés par le Gouvernex 1 . 1 . The many dec f and a west Immediate dis absente da for et des employés de la Douane, des l'ostes, et de la l'olice

Le concessionmaire établies dans les stations importantes, après entente avec le 1, tes do Commissos et des Prevant Publics nous absultres avec water-closet nous le service postal

#### ARTICLE XXXL

Le concessionna ce pourra etablic, à see franc, sur tont le parcours de la voie, ateque at dos the tolographiques cette hone ne ponem has servir aux correэрополичесь раучесь в аучит рим, ган о естерециям ин ин обении не тес-

Le Go iverpercent Impérial se reserve le droit de faire concrèter à tout moment tur des inspecte en délegues par le Ministère des Postes et l'elegraphes, toute la correspondance telegraphique effectuée par les fils de la Société.

Le Gouvernement pourra faire usage des poteaux du chemin de fer pour

. HIT I was true diagram processes our in personner un un rose, ou un manaient un che un 

service du clei ai de fer-

#### ARTICLE XXXII.

Le concessionnaire aura le druit de faire teremporter, avec ses propres moveus de Impoport el sans payer aucuno taxo à l'Administration des l'outes de l'Empire, les enemicionnances et values concernant exclusivement le service du chemin de fer. · les soumettre, auvant la règie, au contrôle des Agents de mater. It is lettery prayers du pressured serial serial socialisme taxes postaires. Le concessionnaire ne pourra enectuer le transport ne cettres de cette nature qu'en se soumettent aux prescriptions du Reglement Interiour des Postes corightens than a replace. As worst experience to other one made printings that we worse ou appliquer ancure taxe, les objets et matière de consommation dels que, houille granses, les materiais et le materiel infecourires à la construction à l'entretair et à l'exploitation du chemin de for, fant sur les lignes existantes que sue les lignes faisas l'ebjet de la presente Convention.

#### 11 / 11

Le Gouvernement Lie se hal vengage à faire desservie par l'Ada modration de la Malsonssi la ligne de Hu ar Pacha à Sirkedji et au pont de horakeut par tranbatonar neafa avant e secrete a e vitesse moyenne à l'heure d'un moma 14 milles

compté à partir de la date de l'échange de la présente i't de sta de la Mahamasé n'organisant pas le service dans les innume entre les dits points, à la condition de choisir les стрател de ces населих, расии из поста опинента. ou parmi les élèves diplômés de l'École Navale Impériale I feur service au lieu et place de ceux de , tout on restant exclusivement affectes an susdit

le transport et le concessionners versers autre llement à cette Administration

royagears et de marchandres effectués par lui enter les points susmentionnés

De l'excédent des recettes brutes, on déluira-

L Les frais d'explotation : 2. I ne annuité de 8:30 pour cont du capital de premier établissement affocté à l'acquisation des bateaux ; après avoir défaiqué les dites sommes, le restant sera porté nu compte des recettes brutes des nouvelles liques garanties.

Le montant du capital de premier établissement sers arrêté après l'achat des

Il est bien entendu que m les recettes bruter d'une année ne permettent pas de faire face aux frais précités, la Sociéte n'aura rien à réclamer du Gouvernement

Par contre, elle pourra prélever le déficit sur les recettes des années suivantes. Les bateaux du concessionnaire étant considérés comme une section de la Mahsoussé, ils jouiront des mêmes droits que celle-cu.

#### ARTICLE XXXIV.

La Société Concessionnaire, et celle que cette dernière constituers étant anonymes Ottomanes, toutes contestations et différends qui surviendment, soit entre le Gouvernement impermi et le concessionnaire ou la Société, soit entre le concessionnaire ou la Socraté, et les particuliers, par unie de l'exécution on de l'interpretation de la présente Convention et du Caluer des Charges y annexé, seront déferés aux Tribinaux

La nouvelle Société étant Ottomane, elle devra correspondre avec les Lmonte de l'Etat ou langue Turque, qui est la langue officielle du Gouver

Imperial Ottoman.

#### ARTICLE XXXX.

Le Couvernement Impérial garantit au concessionnaire, par kilomètre comfruit et exploité, une annuité de 11,000 fr. aussi qu'une somme forfattaire de 4,500 fr. par année et par kilomètre exploité pour frau d'exploitat. ...

Cette annuité de 11,000 fr. sers représentée par un emprent de l'État Ottoman, portant 4 pour cent d'intérêt et 0.087538 pour cent d'amortimement, amortimable pendant la durée de la Concession. Le concessionnaire aura donc droit à un montant exploité, sans que le concessionnuire puisse deman er d'autres sommes de ce chef au Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman,

Le montant total nomuni de titres de l'Etat revenant au concessionnaire en conformité de ce qui précede, lui sera remis par le Gouvernement imperial Ottoman, à la agnatura de chaque Convention speciale pour chaque section; mais le conresuonnaire devra konsiler au Gouvernament Impérial Ottoman les sommes que celuse payees pradant la periode de construction pour le service des titres remis su concesmountaire c'ent-à-dire, jasqu'à la date de la réception provisoire de chaque sertion du chemm de fer. Ces sommes serent remises par le concessionnaire entre les mains de la Dette l'abl que pour le compte du Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman.

Le Gouvernement Impérial se réserve le droit de modifier à tout moment le stême de paiement de l'annuité kilométrique de 11 600 fr fixée au premier alinéa du présent Article, après remboursemant des titres d'État émis en representation de la

Aussitét que le développement du trafic, et des recettes et la situation financière permettrent l'amasson de titres privés par le concessionnaire lui même, destinés à Market and the grant test to the first to th

a president some de la company de de de la monta, lo montant nominal des titres à remettre par le Gouvernement Imperial Ottoman au concessionnaire est fixé à 34,000,000 fr. Mais lors de la reception definitive de cette section, et aussi et , to the montant nominal gon in hogen - de for t unot des titres, à raison de 269,110 fr. 66 c. par kilom, qui sera acquis au concessionnaire pour cette section. Le surplus du montant nominal sera calculé au cours d'emission, plus les intérêts 4 pour cent courus jusqu'au jour du paiement, et sera ce calcul sera fait an minimum à 814 pour cent

La Societé du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie se porte garante vis-à-vis du ·lo tvernement Impérial Ottoman pour la construction de la dite première acction de 100 kelom, jusqu'à l'achèrement des travaux de cotto section.

I se le cas où le Gouvernement Imperni Ottoman le jugera nécessaire, il pourra Two is a first the appropriate set a sea of e erreral was confe droit de le faire.

La somme foriattane pour frats d'exploitation, de 4,000 fr. par an et par kilom. of the first of the state of th

En ce qui concerne la première section de 200 kilom au delh de Koma, e the les excédents des garanties actuellement affectées aux lignes de la Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatolie.

Le service des titres de l'État à émettre pour la dite anunté kilométrique de vec le Gouvernement Impérial avant la mise à exécution de chaque section.

titres la ligue de Koma au Golfe Persique et ses embranchements, avec leur insterio wind have anothe parecess a consist point he are the couple, at parte on as to a construct at cette ligne, sprés parement des francd'explottation, mais les porteurs des titres n'unront aueun droit de s'immiseer dans l'administration de la Société.

La date part des recettes, deduction faite des frais d'exploitation, tels que cotte part et cen francescruit chains par an company no in discussion serie, on consum account, com s annuellement par celle-ci à l'Adminutration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, pour Somote les sammes que cent el pourrait avoit fournes de ce care, pour compar de service des turcs émis. Le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman affecte encurs, d'une and the second s rerepant dans les recettes brutes de la dite tigne.

Si la recette kilométrique brute de la ligne dépasse 4,500 fr., minis sons dépasser 10,000 fr., l'excédent au delà de 4,500 fr. reviondra entièrement au Gouvernement.

Si la recette kilométrique brute dépasse 10,000 fr., la partie jusqu'à 10,000 fr. derant toujours être partagée comme il est dit plus haut, les 60 pour cont de l'excedent au delà de ces 10,000 fr. reviendront au Gouvernement Impéred et les 40 pour cent à la Société.

Il est bien entendu que si la recette kilométrique brute n'atteint pas 4,000 fr., la somme nécessaire pour parfaire la différence de ce el iffre sera payée au consessionna. par le Gouvernement en même temps que l'annuité de 11,000 fr sur les affectatio » - Distriction and the same of the special states of the special states of the same of the presente Convention afferente à chaque section. The state of the s

de la Dette l'ubi que Ottomane. Pour les titres d'Etat à émetire pour l'exécution des différentes sections du an de fer, muse commune sera fante des recelles revenunt ou Convernement I to the second the state of the s dinaminon.

Ausgifft après le pasement des coupons et de l'amortissement des turns d'Etat 

l'Article XI, de la presente Convention.

#### ARTICLE XXXVL

our pouvoir determiner la moyenne des recettes kilometriques des nouvelles the state of the s i vi i ivi i

de la présente Convertion. La movenne des recettes brutes kilométerques sinsi obtenue servira de base pour THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

#### ARTICLE XXXVII.

Le concessionazire prend l'engagement d'exécuter à ses frais, sur les anciennes exigées par l'introduction d'un service de trains express et ce jusqu'au concurrent d'une dépense de 8.000,000 f

En compensation de ces l'ais et des nouvelles charges extraordinaires q pour l'exploitation l'introduction du service des trains express, le Gouvernem-Imporial reconnect an concessionnated

1. Une annuité de 350,000 fr. pendant trente ans pour le service de l'interêt et de l'amortissement du capital de 8,000,000 fr. ci-dessin.

Lette sanuité commencem à courir à partir du commencement des travaux d'améliomtion.

Une annu té de 350,000 fr. pour l'établissement des trans :

. It is not some not a series of the partie of the latter je ješpale aboutiru à Alep,

Les annuclés prévues au présent Article seront payées à la Société du Chomin d' For Ottoman d'Anatolie sur les affectations set selles aix gern ries de l'august susses et de la même manière que cel-

#### ARRICLE XXXVIII

Le concessionnaire s'engage à construire manufacture de l'esset de Gonver ment Impérial ful en fora la describle, non conditions de l'esse de Centre de man embranchement parta it de la ligne Koma de la briste et à Karpout

#### ARTICLE XXXIX

Le raccordement éventuel de la figue de Damas. Hamab et prolo . " und l'objet de la presente Convention, auen lieu à Afop-

#### ARTEGO XI

Tenantix Publica, or is le course? a precious reast, ment we are prompt e coms te du cerv ce des titres d'liter à l'idministration de la Dette l'abbiene · je z wi solite e zaje restera disponible au delà des monmes exige es pour le paiement du coupon echequi. 1º du llet de l'exercice en cours reserved in a consequentative combine in a facilities (prehon de la Dette Publique dans les deux mois qui surgrant la présentation des comptes de popular P v n

#### ARTICLE XLI

Parment immed at

Le concessionna re aura la faculte d'établir entre Han, dié et le port de Castabout, un embranchement provisione pour transporter le matériel et les materiaux pecessaires au chemm de fer. Il est tentefois entendu qu'après l'aclevement des travaux fatsant l'abjet de la presente Convention le concessione ire devri, si le Gouvernement Imperim-- en notelle la demande, enlever les rads de cet embranchement provisoire.

Il est bien entendo pe durant cette exploitation provisoire le Gouvernement Imperent ne payers pour le dit embennehement ni annuité, ni fruis d'exploitation

#### ARTICLE XLII.

Les terrains et carmères qui seront expropriés conformément à l'Article VI de la Convention seront de l'étendue strictement nécessure pour les travaux du chemin de fer et de toutes ses dépendances, et ne pourront pas être d'une étendue plus grande. Les expropriations se ferent sous la surrellance du Ministère des Travaux Publics.

#### ARTICLE XLIII

Tous les matériaux et le matériel nécessaires pour la construction des nouvelles . sendances, dont il cut question dans l'Article VIII de la tous impôts et droits de douane, seront, à l'arriv sage par les employés de la donnae

#### ARTICLE XLIV

Les dépôts et les magasins à construire sur les terrains des stations, conformément · 'Article XXIV de la Convention, no serviront qu'à l'emmagassuement des n va markinglet c . t constraits conformément aux plans qui seront pentra par le concessionanire et approuvés par le M

#### The A

Le concessionnaire devra établir, à sea frais, et jusqu'à consurrance d'une dépense totale de 4 000 000 fr., les stations militaires qui serment recommes nécessaires par le Ministère de la Guerre. Le nombre, l'emplacement, et les dopositions de ces stat ous mulitaires et leurs dependances scront arreités après entente entre le concessionnaire et le M a istère de la Cuerre.

#### ARTICLE XIA).

Le concessionnaire s'engage à verser aunualiement à l'Asile des Panyees, à partir l'ouverture à l'exploitation de la ligne principale, une somme de £ T. 500. in présente Convertion a été, conformément à l'Iradé promiogne par la Majeste i mie le Sulton, faite en double, siguée et échangée à Constantso pl respecte Convention, Caluer des Charges, et le Firman Imperud seront avec in Conveniences Cabier des Charges du 8 (21) Janvier, 1317 (1902), 19, et le Firman Imperial en date du 8 Zilholjé, 1 Février, 1318 (5 Mars, 1903).

(bigget)

ARTHUR GWINNER KURT SANDLE HI GUENIN

Certific ecutorme à l'original Le Directeur du Bureau de Traduction du Me No.

#### CAUTER DES CHAFFE

#### TITER 1 - Projets at Plans, Tracaux, et Materiel

Artude 1 Le concessionnaire s'engage à exécuter, à ses frais, risques, et périls, et à terminer dans les delais fixés dans la Convention, tous les travaux du chemin de 1 r de manière qu'il sort pratumble et explorté dans toutes ses parties. [563]

Art. 2. Le concessionnaire devra, conformément à l'Article III de la C. evention, sommettre au Ministère des Travaux Publics, rapporté sur : plan général à l'échelle de 3655 le tracé du chemin de fer, les emplacements des stations, les voies de garage, de chargement et de déchargement.

A ce plan seront ponts: un profil en long suivant l'ave du chemin de fer, un cartain nombre de profils types de la voie, un trôleau des pentes et rampes et les types relatifs aux travaux d'art les plus importants.

Le profil ou long sera dressé à l'échelle de 3000 pour les longueurs et de 100 pour plan de comparaison ; an-dessous de ce ; in horizontales disposées à cet effet, savoir.

(#.) Les dutances par 1,000 mêtres de longueur du chem n de fer, comptees à partir de son origin :

! our of l'inchanson des peutes et rampes ;

r des parties droites et le développement des parties sourbes du naître le rayon correspondant à cuscune de ces dernières,

Le concessioneme présentera un outre un plan genéral à l'échelle de prédant et profit en long à l'échelle de Tabass pour les longueurs et de rous pour les lanteurs.

trt. S. Les fravaux de la ligne seront exécutés pour une seule voie.

1 det. 4. La largeur de la voie entre les bords intérieurs des rans deves être de 1 435 mêtres à 1 455 mêtres.

Art. A. Le concessionnaire établirs le long du chemm de fer les me et lanquelles qui seront juges necessaires pour l'écoulement des eaux. l' de la voie et des chambres d'emprant, et le mainter... les ouvrages.

Le latinst aura une épaisseur de 0:50 mètre, et les traverses seront métallique. Le largeur en susronne du termesoment soms le ballast aura 6:50 métres

to a \$50 môtres, forsque les murettes soutenant le halfast

tre, les courbes derront être mecordees avec les absocuents au moyen de parabolique dont la moitié sera prise sur l'alignement. La partie réduite à 10 mètres, à condition que le rayon de courbure suit int que possible.

Vet, 7. Le mostmum nercoal de l'inel — on des pentes et campes est fixé à 15 million, par mêtre.

autent que faire se pourre.

La concessionamire aura la faculte de proposer aux disposit ons de cet àrticle et à celles de l'Article présédent les modifications qui cu paraltement utiles, c'est-a dire, une reduction des rayons de continure jusqu'à 300 metres et une augn entient in des ampes jusqu'à 25 pour cent, dans les parties presentant des difficultés speciales. Mus ces modifications ne pours et être exécutées qu'après avoir etc approuvoir par le touternement Impérial, et que pour autant qu'estes au aprédictont pas, en cus de mocrasite. Le l'amer une rilecte mayenne de 75 kiloni, à l'heur, acrèts compres, sur l'empire de la ligne.

Art % les vous d'evitement, de stationnement de chargement et de déclargement de termines par le flouvernement, sur la proposition du concessionneme. Il est stipule, des à proposition du concessionnement,

sur la proposition du concessionance. Il cut stipule, des à present, que la distance entre des stations seem pas motodre de 300 mètres, mesures entre les potents d'arrêt de gaerge. Dens l'établissement du profil en long, on nurs som de ménager des patiers d'ani-leagueur convenable aux codroits où l'établissement uterrieur de mations i ouvettes sera probable.

1 9. Lorsaue le chemm de fer dovra traverser des chemins ou routes qu'il sera

dessus, en-dessous, ou à men messer au-dessus d'une route, l'onverture du visoue sera tiree, en tenant compte des oreconstances tocales, par te ( ) r a propontion du concessionnaire, et pourra varier de 3 à 10 mêtres.

Pour les viadues de forme cintree, la hauteur sous elé, à partir du sol de la route, de 5 mètres au moins pour ceux qui seront formés de poutres horizontales, un ou en fer, la hauteur sous pou re sera d'au moins 4:30 mètres.

La largeur entre les parapets des viaduce sera au mous de 4 50 mètres pour une et de 5 mètres pour deux voies.

parapets du pout qui supporte la contre les uses parapets du pout qui supporte la contre les uses parapets du pout qui supporte la contre les uses para le contre les contre les contre les contres de la matrix à 10 mêtres, anivent l'importance la contre les contre les contre les contre les contre les contre les contres de la contre les contre les contre les contres de la contre les contres de l

l'ouverture du pont entre les culces sera au mons de 450 metres pour une voie : - netres au moins pour deux voies; la dodance vertienle meengée au-dessus des raits extérieurs jusqu'à la clé de la voute, par le passage des trains, ne sera pas inferieure à 450 mêtres.

trans le con où les routes serment terrersees à leur nivenu par le chemin de fer es reus sevennt curr possessants autour source au con passes can la caracte et con toutes et de telle norte qu'il men résulte menne gêne pour la circulation des voitures.

Les passages à nivera ne seront pourvus de barrieres que sur les points où l'affilite de garde mage, demontrée par la frequentation de la route, sera reconnue par la Gouvernement.

Pendant la construction du chemm de fer, s'il c de le tou u de modifier l'emplacement ou les profils des rompes sur les parties modifices ne de ru précentantes. l'inclinaisen des pentes et runpes sur les parties modifices ne de ru pas tous les cas, depasser le maximum de l'inclinaisen des auciennes routes.

these torse les ours les most des most de manuel expert dans le sens de l'éconfement des

Tet. 10. Le concessionnaire sera tien de remour et dossurer, a ses reno l'econfesle toutes les esux dont le cours serait arreté, suspendu ou modifié par les frataux, les débouches, d'après les regies de l'art, des posts à resourair à sa renembre des revières, des canaix et des cours d'ent que leouques, seront fixés par le Monstère des Travaux Publics sur la proposition du concessionnuit.

Art. 11. Le concessionnaire a emplorera, mans ion les travaux, que de roux de boane qualité pris dans la contrô se conformer à tout a si de l'ort, de manaère à obtenir une roustre incut solde tant des

les cours d'eau on sur les voues publiques et privers must que les aquadues, seront constit te en parres et on fur en on achaite la la manuel de rails. Les pouts metalliques de 10 metres de perféc et nu dels seront, a mil la recetuou, somme à l'epicure conformement au programme qui sera présente, a attent du Manuel de Terranx Publics, en nome temps que les projets de ces

Les ponts metalliques serent calculés inscrint la dermère esreolaire du Ministère des Travaux Publics, soit de France soit de France

Quelles que souent los declorites, la long se r des rails en neier sera de 12 mètres, conds en sera ac of 240 kilog, par meire. Les mils reposeront ou painze

Les roils seront posés sur des selles sur conque traverse

Los rails, traverses, &c., seront du type adopté par les chemits . Jer de l'État Prussien.

En ce qui concerne les dispositions et la construction des tats cents, des stations et la centre de la plus structures de la plus st

Les aintsons seront construites en pierre on en briques, elles pourront avoir des tests plats, des planchers en pierre, briques ou béton.

determinée par la nature des terrains. Ces inclinaisons seront, sur la demande du

concessionnaire, déterminées en cours d'exécution par le Ministère des Fravaux Publics

Art. 12. Au plan général qui sera présenté, le concessionnaire join les un tableau and the second s d'evilement et de stationnement, des passages à niveau, des ponts et aquedues, des viadues par-dessus et par-dessous le chemin de fer, et de tous les travaux qu propose de construise

Les plans des stations et des ouvrages d'art seront dressés à l'échelle de Art. 13. A la traversée des villes, villages, et oux stations, la voie s

, concessaire, séparée des proprietés et des bâtiments riverains par des

1rt 14. Les plans à présenter pour l'expropriation des termins seront dressés : l'échelle de mina

Art. 15. Au fur et à mesure de l'exécution des diverses sections, le concessionnaire fem faire, à ses frais, un horange contradictoire et un plan cadastral de fontes les porties du cliemin de fer et de sex depen-

It fem agalement, au fur et à mesure de l'exécution des diverses sections, dresser ses frais et contradictoirement avec le Gouvernement, un état descriptif des ponts, quedues et autres ouvrages d'art exécutés; une expeditou authentique des procès verbaux du bornage, du plan cadasteal et de l'état descriptif, sera déposée dans les neebives du M. r. st-se des Travaux, Public.

Tous formus expropriés après ce be reage général, pour travaux complément.

il en sera fait mention dans l'état plus haut indiqué; de meme it ut ouvrage d'art · natroit après la remise au Manatère des Travaux Publics de l'otat descript if y sera indi paé à son nebévement.

#### TURE II Entretien et Exploitation

A la concommunica entretionilm longuars en bon ôtat la lace es ses nopendances, anos que le materiel fixe et roulant de massère que la executation sur toute son élendue soft to yours fa de et sore, il sura soin d'écarte come qui ne trout de poer hou à des apealer to

St le concessionnaire fait preuve de négle l'exécution des présents engager : if bui sero fait un dans l'export d'un de la date de la mise en demente. conformé à cette mue en demense, le Gouvernoment Impe

frain du concessionnaire, et procedera aux travaux 68 fes from de ces tenantes seront pris nur les frais d'exploresenant au concessionaire, et en est d'ion fisance.

Art 17 Le compositionnere dressem mensue tenent et cen etter au Menstere des s'moonx Publics un état indiquant les recettes de toute nature des lignes et de leurs

Dans l'état indiquant les recettes brutes, il sers fait mention des recettes bruteprovenant des transports des voyageurs et marchandues, ainci que de tous les autres produits et recettes des liques proproment dites. Les taxes afférentes aux transports pulitaires qui pourment être effectuées à crédit feront l'objet d'un relevé moustier Alpane Leur montant sera porté dans les recettes brutes, après enconsciuent

## Tiene 111. Buchat et Déchéance de la Cancermon, Formelliée à compler à l'Espiration de la Concremon.

1 5. En cos de decluence prononcée contre le concessionnaire, conformément nux dispositions de l'Article XXIX de la Convention, il sera pourre à l'execution des engagements contractés par le concessionnaire un moyen d'une adjudiention, après mise à pr'x des ouvrages déjà construits, des objets et du matériel fixe et confant, qui lus appartiennent, et entire de tous les matérioux et des termins achetés par lus, le des le enchéroseur assuraem ainsi l'exécution de tous les engagements incombant que Anterior of the second

naire évincé menera du nouveau concessionnaire la valeur the state of the s fense. Le reste sern sersé, pour compte du Gouvernement Impérial, à l'Administrati

de la Dette Publique, pour être assigné i l'affectation de l'amortissement et intérêts des Litres d'Ftat émis nour la section decline. Si la susdite adjudication n'amène aucun r sultat, une seconde adjudication sera tent réduction cont sur tentative reste également sans résult it le ces droits à la presente Concession, s ans areun patement, la propriété de l'Etat.

Le cautionnement non encore restitué sera acquis au Gouvernement. cession de la ligne par la Gouvernement Imperial

rent à l'Art ele XIX de la Couvention, le matériel r que locatorires, u servant à l'exploitati au secont remis t au Gouver-ment Impormit. Four les approvisionnements, com ustri es tuners servant à l'exploitation et existant à l'époque de la reprise de

ression, serent schetes, à dire d'experts, par le Convernement imperia . 20. A l'expiration de la durée de la Concession, de chaque section, le

1, sans aucan paiement, livrer en bon état et abres de toute de nt, an Gouvernement Imperial, les atations et voies le chargement : des bargement, ainsi que les batiments d'exploitation, tels que barsques et m . chargés du contrôle d'inspection et de la percept en, les mach aus

s objets immobiliers et ne servant pas au transport. Le matériel ster of control felt que machans, wagous et chrisois, servar

r gentuit moent na trost ernement Imparial. Le materiel de les, approvisionnements, at sum tous les objets mobiliers et executant à l'epoque de la reprise de la Consession, suron

a par le Couver un Impérial Toutef es, le Couvernement Importat no sera tenu de presidre que los approximientoments misessaires à l'exp pendant sex more

bins at cas ... coma annece avant l'experati in de la Concesse in, in Graver le aendiscraft que le chemin de fer ne le 1cts un c al un lelation to

pear in a la van en ben staf dentret in s pas de roudint, le tronvernement prendra en main l'exploit item de la ugne et a dener dances et fora exécuter d'ellier, aux fran du concessionnaire les reparations mecocares p ar met ... la voir en bon état. Les frais de reparation seront pris sur les for an expectation of our contones relettes revenuel on concessioning relien on the lisa toe des resettes, le concessioni aire sera tenu d'y auppleer.

#### 18 15 - Tarifa et Conditions relatifs au Transport des l'ogageurs et des Mores

tri. 21. Les dec is de terrep que le concessionnaire, en veri i de l'Article XVI. storm no par les Laufs munima or-

In permit, then I mells, here I as 5 M loss, the parameter tree so see more and the entire of max mem quarces un axis preside a c'un mors. De même, en cas d'abates ment de ive I'm fo, I on sera donn' avia thus jours à l'avance. Tous les Tarifs sont perçus per kilomètre de pa. Les taxes in abas sont comptées pour 8 kilom, au mon ten son mes que ent les cavois à titre de remboursement no sont payers

ou après encaissement et le concessionnaire percevra une commission de 2 pour cent

#### Tursf I - Fogugence

Par tôte et par kolomètre (trains mixtes et de voyageurs) :--1 11 11

Les voyageurs transportés par trains de grande vitesse composés de wagons de permiere et de deuxième classe, paieront une surfaxe de 30 pour cont. Les enfants jusqu'à l'âge de trois ans, portés sur les genoux des personnes qui les accompagnent, scront transportés gratuitement ; à partir de tress ans jusqu'à sept aus, ils paieront la demi-taxe et occuperont place untière, tou fois, deux enfants ne pourront, dans un compartiment, occuper plus d'une place ent ... 1563

#### Tarif II.- Bagager

-

Tout voyageur muni de son billet a droit au transport gratuit de 30 kilog, de bagages; les enfants payant demi-place n'auront droit à la gratuité que pour 20 kilog. Prix de transport par fraction indivisible de 10 kilog, d'excédent et par kilomètre, 1 pars.

Les el jets encombrants qui, sous une expocité de 30 decim, cubes, pèserasent m - 7 kilog , seront assujettis un paiement du double de la taxe indiquée au

#### Fram accessores.

t outre de la taxe du Tarti, il sara perçu : (1) par bulletin de bagage delivré, un aroit d'enregistrement de 20 paras, que le poide excède ou non le poide réglementaire le 100 le 100 d'entreposage de 6 paras par jour pour tout colis nou enlevé un cu après l'arrivée des trains ; (3) un droit de 20 paras par fraction udivisible de 100 kilog, pour tout pesage supplémentaire effectué sur la demande de l'expectione ou du destinataire, si ce pesage est conforme à la declaration de la Compagnie.

#### Innf III .- Ches

Los chiena transportós dans les trains de voyageurs ou les trains mixtes paseront 4 paras par knom.

#### Егин десенотел

#### Tarif IV .- Objete exped in par grande esteme

**П веть** реген.

I para par knom, et par fraction indivisible de 10 kdog. Tout objet qui, som un la double taxe du Tarif

#### F am accemares

In delices des Tacifa, il sem perçu. (1) un droit d'enregistrement de 20 paras pour chaque expedition; (2) un droit de manutention de 4 paras par fraction indivisible de 10 kd/gg.; (3) un droit d'entreposage de 10 paras par jour, par fraction milivisible de 50 kd/gg.; pour tout chiet qui, pour que que connec que co soit, ne serait pas enceve dans les ringit quatres houres après l'enroire de la fettra d'avis, par le dest nature, s'el demence anns la focal te d'arrivée, et lans les trentesau houres s'il moure dans une autre localité; (4) un droit de 20 paras par fraction indivinable de 100 kd/g pour tout pouge suppormenta re fast sur la domande de l'expediteur ou du moutant, et dont le residiat serait conforme à la declaration de la Comme.

Pour chaque paquet ou colis il sera pergu, pour les 3 passires, y compres les droits d'enres atrement et de l

1 500

En achors de cette taxe, il men perçu : (1) un droit d'entrepôt de 10 paras pour les paquets et com qui, pour quesq e en se que ce soit, ne serment pas enlevés dans les singt quatre beures starant l'expedition ne l'avez au destinataire, s'il demeure dans

1 ....

la localité d'arrivée, et dans les trente-six heures s'il demeure dans une autre localité;

le paras pour tout pesses supplémentaire effectué sur la demande de la dans la demande de la desartion de la desartion de la

## Tarif VI .- Titres, Especes, et Objets de Valeur.

L'or et l'argent, soit en lingois, soit en monnies ou travaillées, le n cr. r. platine les bijoux, pierres précieuses et autres valeurs, ne sont admis à l'expédition que comme marchaidises de grande vitesse. La taxe à percevour est le double de la taxe normale de grande vitesse appliquée au poids effectif, mais au minimum à 25 kdog. Le concessionnaire n'est pas tenu d'assurer les transports de l'espèce. La responsabilité du concessionnaire, pour les envois non assurés par lui, n'est engages i lans les limites des dispositions qui règlent les conditions de transport des marchaudises de grande vitesse.

#### Tarif VII .- Voitures et Materiel coulont

	vii—				
Par Mondre.	I ranur.	Petite.			
Les unes à donc en quatre rouve à une temperate	4 IC	t а ц 4"			
Follows country to the a dear production					

#### Fegus accessores.

#### art VIII. Bestions

	Agens	
f ur time of your himmoure.	p	
2. Louis Dron of barrel on	4	
3. Mous no, larger et chierre		

#### Franco peresonres.

En outre du unf, il sera perçu pour chaque expédition (1) un droit d'enregistre dient que en partie de manutantion de 40 paras par tête de deaxième categorie, (3) un droit de fournère de 5 puntres par jour pour chaque tête de bétail non enteré par le

destruateire dans les vingt-quatre heures et parqué à ses risques et périls, et ce .ns. In land to de the first the spe

Tarif IX .-- Marchandises transportées à petite vitesse, par tonne et par kiloni

#### 1º Ctause

Armes, bois de menuiserie et de teinture et autres bois de valeur, chan boissons spiritueuses, cuivre, cotons, café, colle de poisson, matériel de carrosserie, drogues, denrées colomales, duvet, étuffes, épiceries, feis ouvrés, faiences, fruits, manta de musique, menthes, objets de librairie, plombs ouvrés, plumes en fer porce - s \_\_\_\_\_

6128, &c., 25 paras

#### 2º Clause

Ardone, observente, bitume, cuke, charbon de bois, chanvre, fe taille, poissons salis, plomb en saumon, via des salées, legumes conservés 27 name.

#### 3 Chiere

Terre glaise, briques, triles, pa lle, son, bols à brûter, exilloux, rat charbon de torre, condres, farmes, fumero pierres de maçonnerie, argele, pi à chaux, payes et antres, sel, sable et regumes franc 22 maras.

La taxe à permeron sem casculée par fraction indivisible de 60 ktog, et pour parcours qui ne sera pas infériour a 8 kdom.

#### Fran accessones.

En dehom du Tarif, il sees perçu pour chaque expedition (1) un droit d'enregistrement de 20 paras; (2) 9 passires par tenne, c'est à dire, 18 paras per fraction indivinible de 50 kdog, si la manutention est opéres par les soms du consessionna re, (3) un droit de magasmage de 10 paras par jour et par fraction mais cable de 50 kilozand the state of t mese à la poste de la lettre d'avia au destinataire, (4) un droit de 20 extras mas fenorcontrol of the second principle in present a time operation is demanded to l'expeniteur ou du destinataire, et dont le résultat acraft reconnu conforme au premier powage.

#### True rotions

Les taxes du present l'arif ne sont pas applicables aux musées muivantues pesent. , lua de 3,000 knog. : pour toute masse indivisible pesant de 3,000 kilog. a 5,000 kilog. te présent Tarif sem augmenté de montré; la Compagnie ne pou et tenne de

d'un matériel special; si elle prend sur elle le transport et le factage de masses da cepoids, les frais et corditions de transport et de factage ferent déterminés de gré à gre par les deux parties.

#### Tarif X .- desuennees.

Les marchandises assurées payerent les frais supplémentaires d'assumnce enivanta :-

Tarif XI .- Trains spiciaux.

Taxe à percevoir par kilom.

					_1424 9.16 m
Leconstitue stree mages,	do ediretà	2.5	9.6	+	
		+ +			
				h h	
Minera obstance .		44			50
Pour tout e-vieu en plus ?	le deux ention (	DAY WALTON	4.6		2 20
Pour clisque desti-finate (	l'accente en plus	ein tempe in	ndiqué dan	a l'er	4 1
Moontom a percevour pa-	kilométre pour	an train spe	cmj -		
Maximum & percevoir pou			4.5		F

Les taxes ci-dessus no sont pas susceptibles des réductions prévues au Titre Y. Si la taxo à percevoir des voyagenrs, bêtes, et bagages transportés par train spécial est inférieure à la taxe qu'aumit produite le Tavif par train ordinaire, le concessionanire pourra appliquer le Tarif ordinaire. La demande d'un train spécial doit être faste au moins vingt quatre lieures à l'avance.

1rt, 22 Pour les evaluations à faire conformément aux Tards spécifiés plus haut coux à intervenir, le para est considéré comme la quaranti me partie de la pastre, et la postre comme la centieme partie de la lirre Tucque

outefois, le concresionnaire sem tenu d'accepter tontes les monnaies ayant cours

dans l'Empire au change fixé par le Trésur.

Art. 23. Tous bestimux, marchandises, objets, et céréales non spécifiés dans les Articles précédents seront assimilés, pour la perception de la taxe, à la classe avec laquelle ils ont le plus de rapport

Art. 24. Tous les Tarifs, qu'ils somet généraux, spéciaux, ou propurtionnels ou differentiels, sont applicables à tous les voyageurs et expediteurs sans distinction. En outre, ces Tarife, avant d'etre appliqués, seront soumis à l'approbation du Converne-En cas d'ungence, ces Tarais pourront être apphanés, en les notifiant

Impérial, avast l'approbation par le Gouvernem Il est formellement interdit au conoccisionnaire de passer tout Traité objet d'accorder des réductions des prix indiqués dans les Tarifa. 

ant impérial. Les pas vros et todogents seront, sur pièces just fleatives délivrées par le utorités locales, fransportés à mortié du Tarif en vigueux.

#### Terms V - Stipulations relatives & direct services.

1. En temps de paix comme en temps de guerre le concessionnaire mettra à la disposition du Gouvernement Impérial, sur la réquisition écrite des autoratés litaires, toutes les voitures et autre matériel et moyens de transports, toutes les fois que le Gouvernement aura à expédice par le chemin de fee, soit pulément soit en corps, des militaires apportenant à l'armée de terre, à la flotte, à la police, et à la gendarmerie, ainst que des zaptiés et volontaires leurs bagages et leurs bêtes, toute sorte de matériel, munitions de guerre, et approvisionnements, au besoin le Gouvernement pourra même, alors, promire en main la direction de la ligue avec son matériel et son personnel. Ces expéditions seront faites, tant en temps de parx qu'en temps de guerre, qu'elles soient effectuees par le concessionnaire ou par le Convernament

paut la ligne, au tiers du Tarif, auf on ce qui concerne les officiers et les soit it. qui seront transportés au quart du Tarif; de même, le matériel et autres objets expébés par le Gouvernement par les trains des voyageurs seront également transportés au tiere du Tarif, les officiers et soldats au quart du Tarif. Il est entegla ... pour les transports militaires, les soldats, en debors des objets qu'ils porterent cux et dans le wagon où ils se trouveront, auront droit au transport gratuit de 30 kilog, de bagages par homme. Ces bagages pourront être composés des articles su vante :-

Frank, havre-sacs, gibernes, racs-à-pain, bidons, vêtements, chaussures, batterio de cumne, matériel d'ambulance, matériel d'armurier, de maréchal ferrant, de pansement I is created the content of the content policy place to a content poli les, instruments de musique, amsi que les vivres nécessaires aux hommes pondant leur voyage en chemin de fer.

Toutefois, dans le cas où le Gouvernement Impérial en ferait la demande, le concessionnaire sera tenu de passer avec le Ministère de la Guerre une Convention

· éciale pour les transports et expéditions militaires, conformément aux règles établis -

Art. 27 Le Gouvernement jours aussi d'une réduction au tiers du Tarif pour le transport des détenus et condamnés, sinsi que de leurs gardiens; à cet effet, le concessionentre sem tenu de mettre à sa disposition, lorsqu'il le requerra, le nombre de compartiments nécessaires dans les vortures de deuxième ou troisième classe, des trains ordinaires.

Les fonctionneures ou agents du Gouvernement itrôle et de la surveillance de la construction et de l'expl fer, ainsi que les employés de l'Administration des Télegraphes et des Contributions

Indirectes, seront transportés gratuitement dans les voitures de la Compagnie. Le materiel télégraphique des lignes de l'Etat sera transporté avec une reduction de

20 pour cent aur le Tamf

Art. 28. La Compaguie est tenne d'effectuer gratuitement, dans les traiser session is session

agents nécessaires au service; à cet effet, elle reservera, dans chaque train de voyageurs, un ou plusieurs compartiments de voitures de deuxieme classe, jusqu'il concurrence d'une voiture entière, suivant qu'elle en sera requise par le Converne-

Dans le cas où l'Administration Impériale des Postes fernit construire un wagon spectal approprié au transport de la poste et le livremit à la Compagnie, la Compagnie Edita legit and a government

Le concessionnaire ne pourra accepter aucun service pealel étranger sans une autorisation préabble du Gouvernement.

Art. 30. Le concessionnaire est obligé de faire circuler journellement, au moins un train mixte dans chaque seni.

i n deliors de ce train mirte, la Société établira entre Haidar : icha et Alep, et vice cerid, an moins un train express direct par semaine.

Au moins toutes les deux semaines, ce train express direct sera prolongé jusqu'au Colfe Persique, et rice verit.

La vitesse moyenne de ce train sur le réseau faisant l'objet de la présente Convention ne sera pas inférieure à 45 kilom, à l'heure, arrêts compra, et ce pendant les emq premières aanées comptées à partir de la mise en exploitation de la ligne principale tout ontière.

Après l'expuntion des dites emq unnées, la viteise moyenne, arrots compris, de co-

train direct ne sem pas inférieure à 60 kilom. La Somité établica en outre, si l'importance du trafic en démontre la nécessité,

the service of the se 

I « présent Cahier des Charges a été, conformément à l'Iradé promutgué par Sa Majesté Imperiale le Sultan, fait en double, signé et échangé à Constantinople, le 20 Fevrier, 1318 (5 Mars, 1903). (Signé)

ZIHNI. ARTHUR GWINNER. KURT ZANDER HUGUENIN

Certifié conforme à l'original : Le Directeur du Bureau de Traduction du Manutère du Commerce et des Travaux Publica. Mot am. (Signé)

#### No. 23

Sir N. O' Conor to Sir T. Sanderson .- (Beceived May 4.)

(Private.) My dear Snaderson, Constantinople, April 29, 1903. The res it for a transfer to the first have pro- a t 1 d , s / Magalad.

Yours very truly, (Signed) N R. O'CONOR. Inclosure in No. 23.

#### Precus of Desputches.

THERE is no serious British competitor in the field, and I doubt whether there is To Face there. any financial group in London anxious to obtain the Concession or who would accept No. - 1 it if offered on the terms probably acceptable to the Germans. Mr Rechaster connot be considered such. The main feature of his proposal is the absence of any kilometric guarantee, and this brands it as counterfeit, for no one would undertake the work without a solid security of some sort, and I have not thought it advisable to support him. But his action may have shown the Germans that it is unportant that we should assist, or at least abstain from competing. The Sultan's idea of building the railway himself is absard. Sooner or later the Germans will, if they persent, obtain the Concession on fairly reasonable terms, but at the present, the difficulties in their way are so great that the German Emperor would probably appreciate any support that would turn the scale in their favour. It is, therefore, a matter for consideration whether this support should not be given by Her Majesty's Government. F I would like it to be accorded, as the result of a request from the German Government, and combined with some understanding securing to British capitabits a rig' . operate on fair terms in the prolongation of the existing railways to Rugdad and Bussorsh. Some scheme by which the Smyron-Atdin Railway would at the same time be amalgamated with the larger enterprise would not, I think, be unacceptable to the owners of the English line, and would in the long run he to the advantage of British trade and influence.

An Imdé line been communicated to Baron von Marschall, granting the Con- To Foreign Office, comion in principle. The details will be determined after the return of the Technical No. 354. Committee. The difficulty in the kilometric guarantee; and eventually long and 1900 difficult negotiations will ensue, leading, quite possibly, to a demand for British financial co-operation.

Russia will possibly be obliged to seek a counterposse, and is rumoured to be trying to get an important Railway Concession in the Erzeroum region

Dr. von Siemens still hoped to come to an understanding with the Aidin Railway. To Foreign blice, It would be far better to make the line an international ope-

No. 602 (Yol.), thereiner 27,

Sir B. Law might remark, in a private letter to Dr. von Siemens, that he has T. Foreign Office, heard that the Railway Committee is proposing to sequire a port at Kowert, and No. 94 (Vol.), that he hopes it will not be unduly pressed, as Dr. von Siemens in probably aware that intimate relations exist between Hor Majorty's Government and the Sheikh. Sir E. Law thinks that Dr. von Siemens would grasp the attention, and avoid discouraging British expitalists by any action which would have an unfavourable effect on the London market. A similar hint neight be given to the German Anthamador

It is proposed to apply the increased customs duties as guarantee for a loan To Fougo Color, of some CT. 20,000,000 for the construction of the Bagdad Railway. This loan may be entice foreign-and especially British-capitalists. A fixed part has already been reserved for the French investor, and a similar armagement may be made for the British, both France and England obtaining likewise a share in the work of construction.

This arrangement might have an effect on the Koweit question.

Iran and I sport of Contract ter It Is a transfer over a at about contract to borough tiffice of the state of the country and the small estimate of receipts would hardly tempt the No 201 (V d.). investor, unless accompanied by exceptionally satisfactory arrangement for kilometric daly 5, 1900. guaranters.

Transmits copy of letter to Dr. von Siemens. We have shown good-will with it To Su T Sanderto gazing to do what he wants, viz., to agree to the increase of customs duties arising too, January 25.] from the specific Tariff to be handed over to the Anatohan Railway Company The debt and many others will want a share.

Have written to Dr. von Siemens expressing satisfaction that he has opened the To St T Sander door to British capitalists, but, as he can understand, I cannot venture an opinion on 1961. 1961. the financial side of the question, though I shall be very pleased to see British capitalists co-operating with Germans in this great enterprise . . . . I think it would be a pity to stop here and not do what we can in other ways to bring about an inter-

One of the results of M. Deleasse's visit to St. Petersburgh was that M. de Witte undertook not to oppose the Bagdad Railway

Without some impulsion from official quarters, British capitalists may not be disposed to move in the matter. It is not my object to lead British investors to put their money blindly into the work, but it is their money blindly into the work, but it is the last a British Syndicate should be formed to order German and French groups, and to inquire fo. . . . merits and to ...... of the scheme, so as to be in a position to obta . public, as well as a Britan who participate in the program! Conce

I believe that the Ottoman Ger un principle, to a kilometric eve that with and entered at parighty at 20,00 0000 with such customs dates. This will fall on British impediate we would find it difficult standing at the control of the co

question the right of Turkey t mirposes as it thinks wiscat try. It is map the construction of a railway hole of Asia M n the Personn Gulf in which Great Brita ...

The Convention omits all mention of the specimentee to be given to the Build Rudway. The remains of the vilayets will evidently not suffice, and the Company must look to of the mercan of customs :

In this latter they doubtless apprehend Russian opposition, when I expected. M Zinoview's remarks lend colour to this, he three war indemnity. The French susceptibilities are such that they will find it difficult to work harmoniously with the Germans. If our object, like Russis's, was the impoverishment of Turkey, we should be able to show good reason for object to increase of customs duties for the benefit of a foreign massay. My benef is that our commerce will mercase with the development of the country, and that the burden of the new duties will full eliefly on the consumer. I am cons politically and commercially, to asset in the development of this country, and there is comments to below yets at first were very gloomy, but it has turned out a highly profitable undertaking, and it is quite probable that the Bagelad Railway may prove equally on. I hope that the Faglish Syndiente will spare no pains to come in on a footing of equality with the French and Germana

m also the question of credit and prestige, and the Germana cannot put to t country without being prepared to support the stability of an . they have staked so much. From the date of th.

ble pressure by reaking ne of the essential conditions of our consent to the that without our good-will the London market to II had nobscerbs.

Has told Baron von Marschall that our attitude towards the proposed increase of customs total ar having an equal participation.

Has fold Mr. Gwanner that the support of the city could best be attracted by letting it be understood that British capitalists could have the construction of the

The Administrative Council is to consist of eleven members, and the Germans and Turks together will have a permanent majority on the Feerd.

No. 24.

Sir N. O'Conor to the Macquese of Landowne. - (Received June 18.)

(No. 102.) Constantinople, June 19, 1903. (Tolographic \ P. I HEAR, with regard to the Bagdad Railway, that an understanding was come to a serious sage as a transmission of the sage of the sage of the to receive 40 per cent, and the Austrian, Swiss, Constantinopte, and Italian groups, .1 1 not to participate in the direction, control, &c., have 20 per cant. reserved for

Following is confidential?

The French Ambassador has been informed by M. Delease that the Bagdad Railway scheme and the undicators of the Ottoman Debt must go together, that he will not accept one without the other, and that he has reserved his approval until he has examined the Agreement.

#### No. 25.

Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquets of Landowne, - (Received July 13)

(No. 380 Confidential)

Therapia, July 4, 1903. My Lord. WITH reference to my telegram No. 106 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honcur to report to your Lordship that I learnt from M. Constant two days ago that, after careful exumeation of the Mercorandom presented to him by M. Auboynesis, setting on benefit of the Ottoman Bank, M. Delease refused his consent to the Agraement made between them and the Deutsche Bank in regard to the Baquad Butway, and at the same time asked M. Comstans for his opinion.

The French Ambanador, in replying, stated that the conditions did not seem to ham to secure equal participation for his countrymon.

Forty per cout of the capital was allotted to each financial group, but as the remaining 20 per cent, was distributed as to 10 per cent, to the Austrana, 5 per cent to the Sweet 2 per cent to a Milan group of bankers, and 3 per cent, to a Constantinople group, al of whom were, he believed, more or less directly under the influence of the Dentscho Bank, the assurance of equal participation was M. Constant to my that a German should represent the Board of enroctors un tue

Admin ten on Council This Council was apparently to be compased of twenty-six the some for once tweet to

have two Descholes. M Den mad was inclined at aply to M notify too mon-acceptance of t is refuel to allow a quotation on the Paris Bearse, but evertually it to demands of the to Opverment, and to leave the rmans to accept or refuse them as they pleased. nud that they would pro-----The same of the sa the state of the s Iz record . the state of the s

0 11 IN THE STATE OF TH and the second of the colors the colors to to and the total the terms of the section of the se CATT, IN I I COMME EX I CONTINUES I' I'VE I PAR ANS

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darch 10, 1908.

rer was the end of the negotiations, he thought the Gormana would construct the Kons-Eregli section by themselves; but whether in this case the Turkish Darfied Bonds would be given a quotation on the Paris Bourse, or his Government would to a modification of the customs area, was another ma

In connection with the general question of the Bigdad Railway, I beg to report to your Lordship that I have been indirectly informed by a gentleman who is in close touch with the German Embaser, and gives me to understand that he speaks with authority, that it is considered at Berlin and in Government circles that M. Gwinner was too exacting in the terms and conditions which he sought to get accepted by the British Syndicate; that the Germana are now inclined to allow them to construct the Person trulf end of the line, provided they are allowed to retain the Hadar Pasha-koma sections, and that it is toped an understanding on this basis may be eventually brought about

ft in possible that nome such views may be entertained by certain imposeers at Berlin. If so, they are probably indicative of the awing of public opinion, and possibly due in part to the vexation and disappointment felt at the breakdown of the French regulations.

While it is, perhaps, right that I should mention the matter to your Lordship more in group toan otherwise, I do not think the proposal is by any means a definite one, inspired by any empossible authority.

There are, perhaps, publical wire-pullers who would be only too glad to launch in the press some atory of fresh negotiations between British and German financiers which would considerately appear about the time of Presslent Loubet's visit to England.

(Signed) N. R. O'CONOR.

No. 28

Sir N. O'Conne to the Murquest of Lausdowne, - (Received July 27)

(No. 418. Confidential.) My Lord,

Threapin, July 22,11903.

I HAVE the honour to report that your Lordship's despatch No. 168, Confidential, of the 3rd instant, was achieved to me by Captain H. Smith, on his arrivel on the 11th instant, and that I have also had several interviews with them on the subject of his propused journey to the country which the Bogund Railway is to traverse.

I have taken the necessary official steps to obtain facilities for him, and I have matrueted His Majesty's Consular officers, whose districts he will pass through, to afford him all possible assistance.

Putting useds the imittary superts of the question, it is evident that, with the means at his disposal, it will be impossible for Captain Smith to undertake a detailed from into such questions as those connected with inner generation and unci-With a view, however, to furnishing him during his stay in Constantinopie with aspect of his mission, I gave him access to the Report countries and other papers connected with the linguist Radway schome, and I summoned Mr. Weakley and Mr. Waugh to be present at an

interview I had with him on the 15th instant. I subscript the who atten written Memorandum to the points which I considered described his approximation of their points are: The general question of the Hagdad Radiway beening a great trade route between east and nest, the portuining, actual nod prospective, in the districts conceived, and how it would be effected by the radium; the nature of the soil and the productiveness, an affected by the water supply, tainfait, ite; and the effect on the milway of maritime access from himsen or the Gulf of Alexandretta, as compared with its position if the sole western are terminals were fluidar Paulin.

With regard to the agetion between Hagdad and the Person Gulf, I suggested his reporting whether the tailway would increase our trade area inland from the Person Gulf, what would be the affect of competition between the increase and river navigation from Hostorals to Bagdad, the relative advantages and dustionntages of an various possible termins on the Shatted-Arab or the Person Gulf; the actual persentage of British trade between Russianh and Ragdad, and how it would be attracted by the naivay, what special advant ges would accrue to British trade if the flagdad-Person

Gulf section were directly under the control of a British Company; and finally, what effect the tailway would have upon the transit trade through Turkish territory to and from Persia

I ventured to detain Captain Smyth here for a week, in order to give him time to study the German Commission's Report and other papers. I was also accertain whether there was a technical report drawn up by the Commission, and, if so, to formalitim with a copy, but as I find a dishoult to obtain information in this matter, I shad not departure if I cannot get the Report within a low days.

I have, &c (Signed) N. R. O'CONOR.

No. 27.

Sec C. Greens to the Marquess of Landowns - Received July . . .

Commercial. Confidential.)

Berne, July 27, 1903,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 5t, Commercial, of the 15th utime, on the subject of the proposed Bagdad Emany Company, I have the honour to transmit to your Le rights becaute a copy of a Confidential Report which I have received from Mr. Falck, the Majesty's Consulat Lucorne—who is also, as your Lordship is aware, a banker—which appears to me to corroborate in general the information which I have already forwarded to your Lordship

Mr. Faick has, however, accertained that this affine is still a long way from being settien, and that there would appear to be some adjection on the part of the French supporters of the seneme to the participation of Swine capital in the undertaking. Mr Faick is of the opinion that politics, and not money, are for the moment the main factors in the situation; and be further expresses his conviction that, in the event of Swine capital being neriously interested in the venture, it will be M. Abegg-Arter, the President of the "Schweizerische Kredit Austrit," who will alreet the whole affair.

I have, & (Signed) CONYNGHAM GIVEENE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27,

Report by Consul Falck

LES enquêtes confidentielles faites par mos conferes de Bâle et Zurich confirment tres positivement la justime de mes impressons concernant le Chemin de For à Raydad. On partent non seulement d'une partenpation dons cette affinre, mais de l'aire une Societe nouvelle, donnediés à Zurich, et constituée d'après le type de la Seriété des Chemins de Per Orientaux, que la Societé de Crédit Sauce à ceéée et controte encoce. Il ne s'agossait pas d'une Societé pour la construction seulement, mais aussi pour l'exploitation des lignes, qui ferent l'a jet de l'Iradé de Décembre 1980 en faveur de la Societé des Chemins de For d'Anatour

Il résulte, espendant, des dermeres nouvelles obtonnes par les journaux, que cette uffaire est encore lois d'être en règle, pinique la repartition du capital seconi aux

groupes Allemands et Français, et que co dernier conteste à la Sucre la partici-, tion proposes par le premier. Il est évident que la politique joue le rôle

tros peu de chose. Dans tous les cas, mo dit-on, l'affaire no pourre être lancée quaprès la grande operation de la converson de la Dette Ottomane, qui rencontre encore bien de difficultés.

C'est donc à l'arts et à Berlin que la obose sernit à surveiller : je ne serais pas étoiné non plus d'apprendre que Londres soit rentrée dans la chose; et si jament la Buisse avait à s'y interesser suremement, ce ne serait que M. Aberg-Arter, l'résident de la Bocieté de Crédit Suisse, qui dirigerait tout, et duquel M. Anyst pourmit indirectement s'approcher pour être renseigné.

Voici un exemplaire de la "Nouvelle Gazette de Zunch," No. 200, du 21 courant, édition du matin; elle contient un article que vous lires avec intérêt. Je voulais l'envoyer de suite, mais c'était précisément hier, ou avant-hier, que l'occasion de voir des personnes bien informées devait se présenter.

Lucerne, le 21 Juntet 1903,

LOUIS FALCE

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Betract from the " News Zuricher Zeitung " of July 21, 11

f1 · •

AFTER the British financial groups had notified their withdrawal from the Bagdad. enterprise the German parties interested turned (in accordance with the original plan) to France, in order that French capital night participate in the construction and exploitage i of the calway. According to the "Deutsche Warte," M. Decease, the French Munster for Foreign Afform, assumed at first an unfavourable attitude, on the ground that the constribution of the several shores in the box constituted a preferential treatment of the German element. The German and French shares in the undertaking were to amount each to 40 per cent.; therefore, as a matter of fact, they were to be equal, while 10 per cent, were to be assigned to the Turkish Government and the Swiss banking houses respectively. The French objection was directed principally against the engagement of Swiss thundred houses, these being regarded as timer German influence. Similarly, it is thought that the Torkoth Governs take the part of the German participators where questions of principle were concerned. At present the negotiations are still proceeding, and it is not impossible that the French Covernment may give her assent to the plan submitted to her, subject to the modification that the share which was to have heen minited to Switzerland shall be taken over by homeness of other nationalities

See A. O'Conor to the Marquess of Landowne, - (Received August 3.)

(No. \$20) My Lord,

Therapia, July 27, 190.

MY attention has been called to a pampi let on the Bagdad Reilway by Dr. Pane Robrisch, and as it contains much that is of interest in the general consideration of the question, as well as an excellent map of the districts traversed, I have the boroug to transmit three copies herewith, in case it should not have already been brought to your

This pany blot, together with other publications in the "Preusualis Inbehaber" which are partly quoted in it, are the result of the author's journeys in A in 1800 and 1900 1901. Although the pamphlet was published more than eighteen though ago, very fow of the aintements in it are affected by what has an and it may still be accepted as an exposition of the point of view from which the Gere regumen the scheme.

I also inclose a short summary in English, giving the calcult points dealt with in

I have de (Signed) N. R. O'CONOL

#### Inclosure in No 25

Summary of a Pamphlet by Dr. Paul Robebuch respecting the Bugdad Rashway, dated January 15, 1902

AFTER a short introduction, the pamphlet is divided into three main sections. 817

1. Political considerations.

2. The economic baux of the scheme

3. The route and the districts traversed by the Bagdad Radway

#### I. Political Considerations

It there were any probability that the whole of the Turkish Emission would, within a thatle time, be overrue and amexed by Russia, then there would be no prespect for table investment of German capital in Auntio Turkey. But R is trainly at the outlet from the Back Sea by the Strate, and thes phere of a Rus Turkish conflict in Asia would be on the line from bettermin to Angora. The route chosen for the Bagdad Radsray has almost entirely outside this ophiers, and it is, moreov in to be unticipated that, by connect on with the Smyrna Karahasor line, the import t route will be vin Survena, and not Hardar-Parha. If, as has somet mea been in loted, terests den and an autiet on the Gulf of Alexandretta, then the att tide of German enten rise towards the Boguad Radway would have to be carefully reconsidered, and its storing point possibly cought at a port on that golf, or even further south. But the only really paramount interest of Russia law in the closing of the Strate, or, at least, of the Box, borns, to foreign all is of war, and she can iff ed to be in afferent to what takes place in the districts south and west of a love from he sw the Dycdanciles to Pharbok r.

It cannot be sufficiently repeated and invested upon that if Turkey were destured to continue to may the part of a weak State, constantly at the mercy of her powerful neighbour, it would be most any arrantable to risk a large amount of German capital in an undertail on the the Br. hal Railway, but the consists of the Greek was have about a great in provenent to the Turkish amy, and the extension of radicay communications will efford her the possibility of an iroving her capacity for defence and her political stability. Only it Turkey ar we strong in a political and in litary sense can Germany venture to savest his dices of indicate of inacks in the ridway and in the development of the districts through which it will poss. " For a weak Turkey not a prosty, for a

Germany, however, does not dream of monopolit og Turkey, in an economic senie, It would be far more desirable that the Great Powers concerned should never to out certain aphena of intenst, without touching the political integrity of the Turk di Empire; when Rusin would doubtless claim northern Ana Minor, where for montary reasons she could not tolerate modern toeans of communication not under her control, salar bloom scare Chan mal claims to Syria

Much harm has been done by irresponsible suggestions as to German colonization in " a Turkey. No such thong is possible, so Acatolia is the stronghold of the too me an Torke, and the Ottoman Government would never tolerate Christ en gration there, while the chamte in hyris and M sopatanea is not suited to white r display

#### 11 The Kenne on Brees of the Schools

The cost of construction of the rid way has been the uncertained in average of gen 10,0001 per kilom, metas ag inevitable "expenses" peculier to the hait. To provide interest on the acountries revenue of 600 per king a would so required, whereas not work than 2007 or two per can at first be counted upon. The Turkish Government would there we but to provide in 1 to whom a got hoad the KRA a year for kalenders. guarantee, but come easily do so if a least to trave the rate of costums daties to 15 per cent ad salorem. This, however, will be sense as true goes on. Upon the opening of the sanway will follow an increase both of population and of revenue. The railway will only pay when the construct through what it passes have again attained the prospecity they possessed to answer traces. As soon as the economic effects of the rational band reached thee full development, Anatona, Northern Syrus, Mesopotanua, and the Irak will be able together to export as much grain as the wadie of Russia does to-day

Among the developments to be expected is a large increase in the cultivation of cotton. North-western Mesopotamia and the neighbouring parts of Syria were to anguest times one of the most important centers of cotton cultivation. Comate and soil are still the same, and it is only insecurity and want of communications which now prevent this, or indeed any cultivation. The revival must be initiated by foreign capital, by means of Plantation Companies, which would rent large tracts of land from the Furkish Government, either to aub-tet to small farmers or to work themselves with native labour. If German enterprise should succeed in meeting the greater part of the German demand [563]

for raw cotton from Mesopotamia astead of importing that article from America, it would be at the same time creating a market for German industrial products; and C for the state of the state of

I .. pened up and developed by her own cupum.

An ther source of wealth in the regions traversed by the Bagdad Railway are the naghtha aprings, which extend in a broad zone from the transan footballs across the Euphrates and Tigris to the Ambian desert. The towns of Kerkuk, Tekrit on the Tigets, and Hit on the Exphrates, belong to this belt. and the escape of natural gas in the souther phenomena observed in the the mas commenced. The only thing to be feared in that to may succeed in securing the right to exploit Mesopotamen apphtha belo. the monopoly can be obtained for Germany, The naphtha question is the more important, as there are but few indications of coal on the raute of the railway, the only promising field being in the neighbourhood of Eregh, northwest of the passes of the Sileson Tauras.

The great wealth of Mesopotamie and Babylonia will, however, he in the future, as to diff. to a y it is a second a second as the contract of the one, to which the familial suffices for cultivation, and a southern one, to which transition is necessary. (On the map attached to the pamphlet the fore er is indicated by vertical, the Inter by horizontal, red lace.) It was so in accient times also, and all investigations prove that nothing has aftered in external natural conditions since those days which would render a return to the former prosperty of the country impossible. Although a large part of the mutall region is at present fescet, it is not necessarily so, as nomanic Arabs often grow small crops of harley there for their horses. With settled conditions, the whole of

the zone could again be hisught mader entiretion.

In the regention region the conditions are more difficult, but at the same time more pronoung. The rainfull courses to suffice for custivation about the latitude of Kerkok, and the whole of the sawad, or "black earth," formed by the deposits of the rivers. requires origation. More than two-thirds of this area, however, have, by over a thousand years of neglect, been reduced to such a condit on that only very extensive and eastly works could remove the evil. Of the comaining third only a fraction is at present under cultivation, but here European capital could be well employed in arganton works. The former region, the reclaiming of which would probably have to be deferred for a generation after the Bogdad Bulway is completed, includes the marshy districts between the Tigen and the Iranian foot-fulls below Kut el-Amaren, and on both adox of the Explirates from Bobylon to Bussersh, also the whole country between the rivers south of Hobylon and the broad marshes on both sides of the Shatt-of-Arab. The areas which could at once be dealt with are .--

I The land between the overs from Felucia to the rains of Kufa on the Ruphrates, and from Samarra to Kut-ol-America on the Tigres.

2. The land on the left bank of the Tigres from Tokeit to Bugdad. 3 The aucient tragation area of the Nibewan Canal and the Doola.

For these three areas about 700 kilom, of irrigation canals would be required, which would cost from 1,250,000% to 1,500,000%. There is little reason to doubt that oregation works would yield a profitable return. It can be shown that in the days of Raroun-al-Rashid, about 800 a.D., the population of Mesopot men was 6,000,000, whereas it is now only 6,590,000. Again, there are records extant of the amount or land tax paid to King Cham thatter the second work to can be occurred and the grain production of Mesupotanus must at that time have exceeded 10,000,000 toos. This amount would suffice to feed from \$5,000,000 to 30,000,000 people, and if the same figure could ngein be reached, at least two-thirds of the crop would be available for exportation, even allowing for an increme of the population up to its farmer level. If a foreign originion Company took the whole matter in hand, it could take payment in kind up to one-fitth or one-quarter of the crop, pay off the Government tithes, and have a margin left which would amply repor the capital outlay. In the districts served by the existing redward in Analoim a counderable imposus has already been given to agriculture, and the father have shown a notable increase.

Both the Baguard Railway itself and the development of the districts through which it will pass am undertakings on a very large scale, from participation in which it would Estention at a company of the compan

no question of creating in any part of the Turkish Empire a economic, rescontin.

## III. The Route of the Bagdad Railway and the Districts it will traverse.

The total length of the line from Haidar-Pasha to Kowert will be about 3,500 kilom. (1,550 miles), and it naturally divides itself into five distinct sections :-

1. From the Bosphorus to the foot of the Suesian Taurus.

2. From the Taurus to the Upper Euphrates.

3. From the Euphrates to the commencement of the Babylonian Plain below

4. From the latter point to Bussorah on the Shatt-el-Arab.

5. From Bussorsh to Kowert.

t the first section, the coute to the Euphrates via Konish was not the one

, 1 D 11 ... juste 200 kilom, longer, and would have encountered great engineering difficulties the Turkish Government would have preferred the northern conto as hence of greater atrategic value, but the sums required for kelometric guarantee would have been me. larger.

The second section is by far the most difficult, and will probably involve the conthe firement enough, the Bulton limits

a march from the coast, for four of its being attacked from the son 1 I to the French

railway leads to the port of Mersina.

From Jerabius (somewhat south of Birpik on the Euphrates) onwards there are no wither second account of the second s Orta, but later it was decided to go straight via North through the desert to Mosul, 1 to the state of a to the second se

desert, which it is hoped that the railway will restore to cultivation. On the whole une from Jerablus to Bussorsh there is bacdly a single kilometre which cannot be made a not a promising future in other ways, and there are no engineering a fra the second second

Lower Euphraton.

to us not probable that the connection between Adams and Mersian will suffice for

the employed for the first of t trade of the over basins of the Euphrates and Tigris, towards the west, is the valley of and between med that put I have see Some more topmerly most prosperous, mucad, if only German, and not also Turkish, interests were involved, the section between Kouish and the edition limb could be assisted. Two process becover make the completion of the Anatolian line necessary, viz., Turkish military requirements a - 1 p

The whole district from Utfa to beyond Mosul is at present devastated by the Kuedon Hamidich of the "Generala" Ibratum and Muetaplia, but the railway will multiless put an end at once and for good to their outrages

A STATE OF THE STA 41 4 4 4 4 4

within the one of the Success of their Suc steamers. Koweit, on the Arabian coast, offers an excellent and well-known harbour, but I has been said that Engineer our occupies on the last I. It withdrawn from the Turkish suzeranity, and brought within the British sphere of power, this would constitute a severe blow to both European and Turkish interests.

be far as German communic interests are concerned, and even regarding the military

the Persun Court. When the market is and the market on a good, on the great art and able to compete successfully with Bussorab and Kowett in the export and import trade of 

than one at the mouth of the standards the Land that I . . . One . . . under the control of bogland, and, perhaps, shortly of Russia also, and a German nastrates in those waters would arouse much international jealousy. It is most suportant to present Leginud from acquiring Koweit. If she is allowed to do so, she will have obtained control of the third, shortest also, and most rapid route to India and South-

Eastern Asia, and will be able to close and open it as she pleases. The Russians, moreover, are slowly advancing through Persia, and if England takes Koweit, they would no doubt retaliate by occupying Bushice or Bunder Abbas. If, however, these two Great Powers establish themselves with large fleets and fortified harbours on the line of the future new road to fudia, then the influence that Germany could exert on the development of the trade coute created by the Bagdad Railway would be far less than if the neutrality of the Gulf could be secured, and the Straits of Ormus kept open for the trade of all nations

Sir C. Scott to the Marquese of Landowns .- (Received August 3)

(No. 220 ) My Lord,

St Petersburgh, July 30, 1903.

I BAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith transaction of an article from to-day's "Novoe veening" pointing out the commercial and political advantages likely to nourse to Germany by the construction of the Bugdad Radway. The writer states that the B. good Recent posseses an organization without parades in any other radius, system, was, the system of so-called Commercian Agents, whose activity, it is presented, who should district a properly with a the Russian spaces of influence, the adoption of economic because bring recommented as argent, with a view to counteract the scoute of German influence in Asia Majora.

> I have, &c. (For Bir C See to (Signed) CECIL SPLING RI

#### Inclosure in No. 23

Extenct from the "Noone Vermyn" of July 17 (80), 1903.

(Translation )

THE GERMANS IN ANATOLIA .- Three days ago work was begun on the Koms brogh section of the Bagered Ka luny. This fact is not only of importance to us as the commencement of the Hagdad Railway, but also from the point of view of the extension of German inflamed in the Near East.

This is a new and grave odvance of Germany towards the perceful compact of Asia Minor-a measure which cannot be neutralized even by the entiof the whole Bagelid project. Buppose the construction of the comme we is no trote bregh to the Bay of Alexandeetra be defected undefinitely-even so, the extension of the existing line, 150 miles further to the east, cuts deep into the heart of this M snr

Beaules the Gorman true, there are French and English militarys in Asia M no Of all the non-German lines, it may be said that they serve purely o man real devete. protected, of course, by the Governments to wh. I they belong, but not threater up the interests of other nations in the districts which they travered. Put this, universal nately, cannot be and of the Gorman Austrian Bulway which is an exclusively Charges and and . I break objects.

is achieving the conquest of the to mark to in conscionation at the fix t

It owns these great results to the premine organization of the Anatolian Railway -an organ antion which has not its parallel in any other railway system, and is therefore deserving of careful attention.

The escence of this Agents of the Anat-han peninsula, and will spread f

are properly within our sphere of interest, are established at all the principal places within 250 to 

\* ore is an Agent, the sender receives at that station part of the cost of its carriage by 

Anatolian Railway, and the Italiway Administration undertakes all responsibility for the delivery of the goods. And the German Anatonian Rudway plays a great part in the direction of the export time, for special facilities are given at the Anatoliai stations for transport on the German radways.

collect all sorts of commercial intelligence, and enter into direct relations with the native population supply them with agricultural implements, with seeds of the boat cualities, &c. It is obvious that all thus must mercese the prestige of Germany Such are the measures by which Germany is obtaining control of Asia Minor, and that is why even an extension of 150 miles of the milway deserves our most surrous .

purposers we must take are of an economic nature, and to be useful, they ust be taken al once

#### No. 30

Sir R. Monoon to the Marquess of Landowne, (Received November 7.)

(No. 585.) M

- 6

Para, November 6, 190

the negotiations which have been going on for some time respecting the Hagdad Railway scheme, I have the bonour to inclose herewith a Memorandian which has been r and to me by Mr O Beirne Second Secretary at His Ma cutt's Pin dist continuing some information of what has occurred recently at Paris, which your Lord-

support given by his colleague, the Minuter of Finance, to the project favoured by the French capitalists. The grounds of M. Delease's opposition were based on the prependerance which would be given by that project to Garman management

I was speted the day before yesterday by a Russian journalist whose acquaintance I made many years ago, and who was staring in Paris amost entirely for the purpose of contributing to the efforts made to prevent Carmany from obtaining the predominance shore alluded to, and he told me that he had employed himself in every direction in advocating the policy of making the language a teamy interest ones undertake in allowing it to fall into purely bereas hands, as it would otherwise eventually do I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND MONSON,

#### Luciosure in No. 30.

#### Memorandum

TEAR on very good authority that the Bagdad Railway question was considered recently at a toutest of Minimate, and, with up to the the filliance expressed himself in favour of the Government's supporting the proposed arrangement between

sublests the men Rimen may rient mercen , see the helpsierethere in mendezement which would be given to the Germans by the appointment of Dr. Gwinner as President equality with the Germans as regards contribution of capital and scale on the Count . of Administration.

1503

It does not seem to be yet known what course the French group (which is represented by the Hottoguer Bank) will take in view of the decision of the Government. Haron Hottingner gave me to understand some time ago that he would go on with the scheme even if the Government withheld its support. But one effect of the Government's opposition will be to prevent the shares of the Company from being

the French public are so entirely indifferent to the scheme that it will be difficult to improve them to subscribe to it largery

(Signed)

H O'BEIRNE

t November 6, 1903.

No 31

C. Greene to the Marquess of Lauxdawne,- (Received November ! . .

No. 55. Confidential )

Berne, November 18, 1903. 17 1 r to my despatch No. 49, Confidential, of the 12th alter o, and to pendence on the astroct of the proposed Bagdad Rannay Company, I the benour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a letter, dated play, which I have received from M. Falck, His Maresty's Commit at Lucerne in which he reports that advices received from Bruscle declare that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Gorman and French figures groups

The accompanying extract from to-day's " Journal de Geneve" conveys the same

americation as evening from Berlin.

I have, &c Signed)

CONYNGRAM GREENE

Incomure in No. 31

Chiral Fack to Ser C. Greene

Lucerne, to 17 November, 1903 a de Bruxellos d'horr disent qu'un accord complet aut en hou entre 1 groupes floranciers Allemands et Prinçais. La "Toutsche Bank" premirant 10 pour cent du capital Chemin de Fer de Bigdad, 30 pour cent les Français (Banque Ottomane), 20 paux cent les autres nations, 10 pour cent la Societé des Chemins de For d'Anatohe c'est à dire que les Alleman le contrôlera ent 40 + 10 = 50 pe ar cent du capatal, co que, seus parter des "sutem nations," équernat à la majorite.

L'Aughsterre para bien see rapona pour attendre un montent plus propre avant de s'engager dans cette entreprise remplie d'austa et de complications de toute sorte, elle

pent attendre

Youther, &c. (Sugné)

LOUIS FALCE

No. 32.

See L. Greene to the Marquem of Lancitanne. - (Beceived November 23.)

(No. 50. Confidential.)

My Lard. Berne, November 21, 1903. WITH reference to my despatch No. 35, Confidential, of the 18th instant, on the authert of the proposed Bagdad Railway Company. I have the honeur to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a further private letter, dated to-day, which I have received from Mr Consul Falek, of Lucerae, in which he gives the latest details as to the composition of the Board of Assumation of the Company, the "siegre

. Not printed

second" of which will now, as it appears, be at Frankfort, and not at Zurich, as had first been intended

M. Falck appears to be of the opinion that French influence has been successful in chainsting Swits participation in the enterprise, and he doubts the likelihood of Swiss capital being risked in the concern.

I have, &c.

CONYNGHAM GREENE (Signed)

Irclosure in No. 82

M. Falek to Sir C. Greene.

Luceras, le 21 Novembre, 1903. M. le Ministre. J'Al Phonneur de vous retourner di-joint l'extrait du "Times" du 17 courant concembant Bagdies

Von les dermetes nouvelles

Le Conseil d'Administration compters donns mambres, dont huit Allemands of quatre Françaia. Président, Vice-Président, et Administrateurs-Délegnés seront des Memanda. Le mège accial, provisor rement destiné à être étable à Zuvich, est, paur la Societe de Construction, étable à Francfort. Conseiller Privé Mackensen en sora la Directors. L'Administration comprendra comme mombres MM Holzmann, Zander et Haguenia, ces deux dermem Directeum du Chemm de Fer d'Auxfolie; un autre encure sem designé par la "Dentsche Bank "

t stall all mark D'après les notices obteques autérieurement, à la participation Siesse, qui passit donc écurios. Les intérets Prançais sero-i, the second second second

Estone sera nesce maif de s'y lancer.

Agreen, de LOUIS PALCK. (Sugaró)

Constantinopte, November 25, 1903.

No. 43

Ser N O'Conor to the Marquers of Lonadowne .- (Received November 30 )

No 797 )

My Lord. I TOOK advantage of a visit from M. Chenut, French Representative of the General Radway Administration, to ask him whether he had any confirmation of the news published in the "Tires" of the 17th instant, stating that an agreement had been arrived at between the French and Gorman financial groups in regard to the

the same of the sa . . dad Radway Company, had come to an agreement with a French group topic where is a second group in a position sis-s-me to the German of marked inferiority, that the arrangement was private, that it had not and would not receive the support of the French Government, who had refused to allow the stock of the Bagdad Radway to be quoted on the French Bourse; and that he understood the object of the arrangement was to be in a more or less privileged position in case hereafter there should be an official and international agreement respecting the construction of the line,

He did not know what other special advantages the Franch group derived from the present Agreement, but, as far as he knew, it did not give them a right to participate in the work of construction, in the orders for uniterials, and such like

For his own part, he did not think that the Bagdad Rathway could be built without the approval and concurrence of England.

N. B. O'CONOR. (Signed)

I have, &c.

# Sir N. O'Conor to the Morquess of Lansdowne. - (Received December 14.)

(No. 805.) My Lord,

Constantinople, December 4, 1903 I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch from the Majordy's Acting Vice-Consul at Konin, communicating certain prelife nary information respecting the Koma-Eregli Radway together with a copy of a further despatch, stating that the section now under construction will terminate 10 kilom, past

> I have, &c. (Signed) N. R. O'CONOR

# Inclosure I in No. 34.

# Acting Vice-Consul Hampson to Sir N. O'Conor

(No. 2,)

A 3 0 14

I HAVE the honour to give the 1. rulway in construction from here towards the south-east. way measurement respecting the

The line actually in course of construction will go from Konia, via K n, to a distribute of rather from than 200 kilom. As the constant is for 200 kilom, the furthest station will be two or three teams past Eregla. Kamman a about ealt

Work on the line line been in progress for al. it four months, and all is ready for the laying of the nube nearly to Karanam. So far, the runb bare only been laid for 500 or 500 yards from Kerm.

Winder may interfere will the work, but it is began, that, as the country presents. no differences, the line will be in working order as facus k monao is about four months. and will be con preted to Erech to twelve or fifteen to take from now

The work is mader the direction of a Gorman, Herr Mackenson, who resides here with a substitution at Karaman.

> I leave &c. (Signed) CHARLES & HAMPSON

#### Ir closure 2 to No. 31.

Acting Vice-Consul Hampson to Sir N. O'Con.

(No. 3.)

WITH reference to my proceeding desputch of the 20th atmost I find that if word "hores," in the statement that the furthest station of the section of radiusy at present under construction would be two or three hours post Eregli, was used in the

notive sense, in which in "hour" mesic 3 to 4 miles.

Here Mackenzen, on whom I called yesterday, told the that the di-10 kilem. He confirmed ad the other information in my last despet h.

> (Signed) CHARLES S. HAMPSON

Sir R. Monson to the Murquess of Laurdowne. - (Received December 19)

(No. 661)

YOUR Lordsup will have noticed a teles . Paris, December 18, 1903

others has taken over 2,000,000f of Imperal Ottoman Lean for the purposes of the c rol of the Deutsche Bank and

I have the honour to inclose a Memorandum by Mr. O'Berrae of information given to him by Baron Hottinguer on the subject.

I have, &c.

EDMUND MONSON. (Signed)

#### Inclosure in No. 35

#### Memorandum.

WiTH reference to the tenegram published by the "Tones" of the 17th instant, to the effect that a Syndroste and is the control of the Deutsche Brak and others had taken over 2,000,000% of Imperial Ottoman Lean for the purposes of the Hogdad Radway, I understand from Baron Hottinguer that there is no antention, for the present at any ente, to attempt to float any part of the proposed loan in Paris. A loan of 1 per cent, is to be brought out in Germany, and Baron Hottinguer explained that it was expected that the profits of the emission would recoup the German houses interested for the expenses incurred in anneying the line to basidad, and for the mentental expenses meterred at Constant apple in connection with the Concession, which had been very hours

Baron Helt guer said three French in rabon, melo wig M. Berger, had been ted to the Board of Altan esteation. The French were now, in consequence of the yourshis altitude of their Gererament, in a position of complete inferrestry in mady-constituted Company, but they hoped to be able to assert their influence when the Germans found it revessary to come to France for money

III GH O'BEIRNE (Signed)

December 15, 1966

#### No. 36.

# Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquess of Landowne. - (Received December 21)

(No 831 Confidential) Constantinople, December 15, 1903 My Lord, THE PARTY OF THE P

shortly after his arrival here, to proude at to-day's meeting of the Bagdad Rallway Compony

After expressing his regret that his negot ations with the British Syndrate that sorial had not resulted in their participation in the Hagdad Railway, he said that he attributed the breakdown entrole to the subsected it is of public opinion, which had deterred it a . Syn rente from proceeding with too havings. The Mujesty's Government anti-Gern un freing prevalent in Englan! at that moment no doubt contributed to this

and they had been made aware of the conditions offered by the Deutsche Bank, their views woul, have been considerably altered, and the way left open for a resumption of negotiations at a fut ite and not very distant date. The members of the British Syndicate did sh to expose then selves to the id-technic consequent upon proceeding with negotia-

time, where were recard to or favourably both in political mirles and in the city Sir Clinton Dankins was already tainted by his connection with the Morgan group,

who were at the moment appopular on account of the shipping combine and Sir E Cassel, who, though now a naturalized British subject, was at one time a German, was also in a delicate position. Lord Receistoke was the only representative of English finance who had not some reason to proceed with extreme contion; but even be did not care to face the outery which was set going by the "National Review" and other papers, who were clamouring for an understanding with Russia.

Mr Gwinner proceeded to say that he had practically accepted the terms and conditions laid down in Sie E Cassel's letter, and had ogreed to amaignmate the Austohan section in the Raydad Railway. He had come so with the consent of his Government. and he had only altered a single word in Sir E. Cassel's proposals by substituting Ottoman" before customs with reference to the Kowet terminus; and he was quite

[563]

tid not ears in the least whether Koweit was a British Protectorate occupied by British troops, but they were anxious to avoid goods and passengers being subjected to two Customs snepections as might be the case were they to have a Customs at Kowest and another somewhere in the desert outside the Koweit area,

I said that in face of the strong exhibition of public feeling which had no doubt, in great measure, prevented an understanding between the Syndicates, it seemed to me that there was stid a way in which an arrangement could have been brought about to our mutual advantage, namely, by the Deutsche Bank consenting to give the construction of

the Persian Gulf end to the British

Mr. Gwinner reposed that for his part he would have been quite willing to agree to . but if he did so, he could not have been expected to give up the Austolian section white leaving the Persian Gutf end to England. Apart from this, there was a political side to the question; and he was unable to say with certifude whether his Government would have been willing to agree to an arrangement which would be viewed with great duplicature by Russia, and possibly place them in a delicate position towards that Power.

Mr. Gwinner added that the French Government had declined to sanction the participation of the French group, and had refused a quotation on the Paris Bourse for The first meeting of the Regulad Radway Company would be held on the 15th instant, when the Board of Directors and the Administrative Council would be

Dr. Gwinner evidently did not consider that the unofficial character of the participation of the French group affected materially the German position, or need cause them any anxiety.

> I have, &c. N. R. O'CONOR. (Signed)

#### No. 37

Bir N. O'Conar to the Marquess of Laundowns .- (Received December 28.)

(No. 84%) My Lord,

Constantinople, December 23, 1903.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 831, Confidential, of the 15th instant, and to provious correspondence on the anticot of the Bagdad Radway. I have the honour to report that at a meeting of the "Conseil d'Adhanistration de la bociété Ottomane de Ohumin de Per de lla dad," held on the 15th instant, eig a additional directoraof the Company were oppointed, subject to estification by the next general meeting.

M. Arthur Gwinner, Director of the Doutsche Book, is frentient of the Board, and M. Trata, German Dalegate on the Council of the Ottoman Public Deht, and M. Deffen, Director-General of the Ottomao Sunk, have been named Vice-Presidents. The post of "Administrateur-Deiegue" has been anigned to Dr. Kurt Zander, Director-General of the Austoban Hailway Company

spense a complete list of the Board of Directors as at present constituted,

understand that in consequence of the protest of Russia agreest the assignment of £". 36,000 from the tithes of the Vilaget of Konsa for the kilometric guarantee of the Ragelan Rasiway (those tithes being already ongaged for the payment of the Russian war indemnity), this security will be replaced by the assignment of other tithes, probably those of the Vilayet of Adams,

The Turkish Government have taken advantage of this fresh stage in the proceedings to obtain a loan of CT. 200,000 from the Deutsche Bank, of which CT 100,000 at to be pand over at once. The loan is accorded on the fither surplus of next year, and is to hear

7 per cent. interest

I have, &c. N. B. O'CONUR.

# Inclosure in No. 37

List of the Board of Directors of the Bagdad Rushway.

#### President

M Arthur Gwinner, Director of the Deutsche Bank.

#### Vice-Presidente

- M. C Testa, German Delegate on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt.
- M Deffer, Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

#### Directors

Vernes, of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Vi Abere Artor, l'resident of the "Societé du Orddit Sume."

Mary and Director of the Ottoman Bank in Paris.

the council of the Ottoman

Public Debt.

M 1 - Austonan Railway Company.

Cast a Armaia, a fact of a case of a brace of ration on the Ottoman Public

M Bauer, Director of the Vianna Bankverein. M Braunfels, of the firm of Jacob S. H. Stern, of Prankfort-on-Maine.

M. de Kaulla.

M Kahlmann, of the Anatolian Railway

M. de Naville-

M. Schroder, of Berlin.

M Schwabach, partner in the firm of Bleichroeder, Berlin.

M Steinthal, Director of the Deutsche Bank

M. Turcitius, Administrator of the " Luion manerere" of Geneva

# Additional Directors, appointed December 15, 1903.

His Excellency Bedros Effends America.

M. Deffes (Vices Provident)

M Carlo Exterle of Milan

o it kozenuli, of Constantinople, Banker.

the late of the first of the Public D t

His Excellency Hoene Effends

lia Excellence Pangiri Bey,

M. C. Weine

#### No. 35.

# Sir F. Lascelles to the Marquest of Landoune .- (Received February 8.)

Berin, February 0, 100 s. (No. 38.) of a training 1905, I have to Wall or Car Car Coult N the safe of pasters as a second production of the second contraction of the second sec Commercial Attaches to the house of treatment to a article in applitud on the neighbourhood of the Bagdad Raciway. I have, &c.

FRANK O. LASCELLES. (Surned)

# Inclosure 1 in No. 38

or emorandum	0 <b>п</b> ,	Naphtha	m	the i	reig	hbour he	od	of	Bandad	Darton
							POPULATION AND ADDRESS OF THE POPULA	N/ 3	ALICA PROPERTY.	200 70 hof s 12 may

AN set f as	
by to be by the	 - NI
herewith.	 · desir enchance

broad zone, lying between the Iranian frontier mountains, in the region of the Law or Sale, and stretching in a south-west-sale & yet of V. J. Bearing the mong Norkak, Tekent (on the Tie

E-sphrates); appears to be full of hetumen, naphtha, and eachur The inflammalde existing and THE PRINCE STATE OF THE PRINCE OF THE PRINCE

to develop a potecleum endant is to obtain the large revenue that will necrose therefrom for no traveramen-The naphtles summe will be all

a pear con empty of as the neighbourhood of Bregli, nort of the Stleman Taurus on the River Chabit, which joins the Tigris above M sol. (Signed) WILLIAM & H GASTRELL

Berlin, February 6, 1901.

# 1. 1. 1.

Estract from the " Zestechnit for praktische Geologie" of December (Vol. No. 12) 1903 [Not printed ]

# No. 320

See N. O Canar to the Marquess of Lansuages, Alecaned February M.

(No 11) 1 My Lord,

W. Til rolen are to previous correspondence on the subject of the langual leadings. It is the hunder to report that of rection havens to

The isometr Paregl section of the littles of the Village. Komah owing to these being already pledged in connection with the Russian wathe against the the honour to report that them telles graine CT 36. Et a ore to be

\_\_\_\_\_\_

in case of a qualif have the faculty of choosing the other cazas necessary to cover the insufficiency I take the onto studies of \_\_\_\_ og to your Lordship a Mem trandum drawn up

owner downs seems are also working of the guaranteed impire during recent years, showing their earning ... subsidies paid by the Turkish Government on account of kilome . . . . .

I have a (Signed) N R OCONOR.

### Inclosure in No. 39.

Memorandum on the Working of the Guaranteed Railways in the Ottoman Empire during genra at using these he and the Sulandres sold by the Turkesh Government on account of Kilometric Guarantees.

THE following Tables have been computed from the General Report on the actic set top of the titl scand various other revenues up to the end of the financial year 1964 2 Debt early in 190. They show, in most cases, a gradual increase in the carring

The lightes for 1,802 are taken from a Report on the failurers Paragore for 1902 by M. Alexa. Rey, Director of the Constantine ple-ha . . .

# L-Anatohan Busheey .- (a) Haidar Pasha-Angora Lan-

me converts of the sections, vie., 57 miles from Handar Pasha to bandle, on which a gross revenue of bill per inde is guaranteed, and nonewhat over 301 miles over the whole has a therefore 9171 per mile

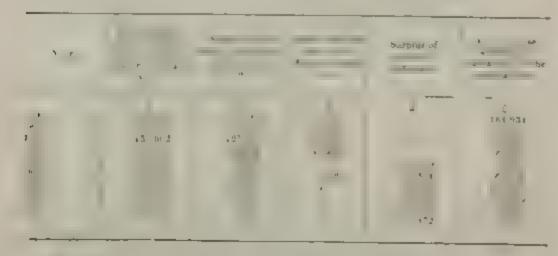
The whole line alles males has been working since 182 with results as shown to the fell wing T

V 1	Oran receipts per male.	Total grow traffic receipts.	Gavernar Setudy
			,
			99 91 85 6
	r		

, were due to the transport of troops during the .. ek War. The total recorpts as guntanteed should be about 328,300%, but owing mathematic on hange between france and Turkish pounds the figures in a second - dumins add up approximately only to this amount.

The revenues set apart for providing the kilometric guarantee of the Ismidt-A . .... [563]

the Anatolian Railway, the Salomen Constantinople and the Smyrna-Cassaba Railwaye, and for the service of the Fisheries Lean, as shown in the following Table:—



the above shows a facily satisfactory development, and admits of the expectation but the line wall soon be self-apporting

#### b ! Eski-Shehir-Kumah Line

This has is 277 miles to length and was completed in 1896. It was granted a grantest of groot revenue up to 80%, per mile, qualified by the supulation that the Government should at no time be hable for more than 320% per mile (increased in 1898 to 633), whatever the deheatney in traffic receipts night be

The revenues assigned for the payment of this guarantee are the tithes of the Sandjaks of Trebisond and Gumuchland, which have been administered by the Connect of the Public Debt since 1893-4. The Convention, however, supulates that the tithes usigned for the payment of kilometric guarantees on all existing and prospective sections of the Amstelion Radway shall form a single fund, in order further to assure the regular payment of these subsides.

The working of the line since 1897 shows the following results

Terr	Oran recepts per	Total grow traffic	-
		No. of the second	The
			3

The Coverament have therefore pard the maximum for which they were hable since the completion of the line, and the total traffic receipts and Government subsidy together were in 1904 still nearly 28,000L below the amount goaranteed. The larger countries in 1897 were again due to the conveyance of treeps

The assumed tother of the Sendiaka of Trebrand and Commelhane have botherto not sufficed to provide the sums due by the Government on account of kilometric

trem the surplus of the revenues assigned for the gramates of the Angera, Salomea-Monestir, and Salomea-Constantinopie Rudways, and for the service of the Fuderies and Camanick leads, as appears in the following Table —

Yes	Total recespts from anagency tribes up to September 13 of our types.	Amount of the anno appropriated for Subsidy of Sansa Tour	Deficit supplied from sources mean- trough above.	Total poid as kilometric guaranten für Konnah Linn.
195 18. 12.	· .	,	£	5 60 - 104 3 - 7 104 - K

# II. Solonica-Monoster Railway

The length of this line is somewhat over 136 miles, and it on your guarantee of the working results made 1894, when the whole line was opened for traffic, as a follows:

(3000	ser de tretatela por	tice pur	S and
1800 ** *	1 4 16. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	f 60.419 6(200	£ . 405 42 777

Her revenuent since the abnormal years 1897 and 1868 is very slight.

due of the period under review been more than cofficient to furnish the state of the period under review been more than cofficient to furnish the state of the period under review been more than cofficient to furnish the state of the s

1,4	Total resoupts from sengered telect tip to Reptember 13 of neat year.	America paid 48 kilometria guarantes.	Surplus of Assigned
•	* 1.	1	í
	189 554 183,961 a	45 TRO 66,895	
ke g. st	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	60 727 60 727	NO 761 By, 176

# [1] Balanica - Constantinople Junction Rathery

to length of this radway is somewhat over 317 miles, and by the Convention of the 8th October, 1832, the Ottoman Government engaged to make up its gross receipts to 9977 per unit. This guarantee is assured on the titles of the Sandjaka through

The emorpts for 1902 are montpleto.

which the line passes, excepting that of Salonica, and also on any surplus in the tithes of the Sanojaks of Salonica and Monster after paying the subsidy to the railway connecting those phases

The whole line was opened for traffic in 1896, and since then its working results have been as follows.—

1 1	Grom recespts per	Total gross traffic	Government
,	2	mb-1	
3			7.0

The receipts from the tithes of the Sandjans of Serres, Drama, Gur, adding — Destengated have been throughout thus period insufficient to furnish the subsequent which had to be provided from other sources:—

	Total receipte from manginal tithes ag-	Amount of the same appro- printed for Subsuly Slashway	Amount provided from marphus of Salonoss	Assemble Margaret from	Tetal Salardy
1.	,	1	the s	2	
	22 654 1 78,946 1 51 514	\$14,560 \$14,760	54.219 66,737	40 99 j 69,611	230,749 <sup>4</sup> 265 tru 262,251

# IV .- Smyrno-Cassoba Railway.

This ra long was commenced in 1863 by an English Company, but in 1893 was purchased by the Covernment and its working narranted to a French Company for 99 years, with power to priding it to Afran-Karalinson. The latter produtgation was completed in 1847, and the line now consists of the 12 to the of 166 order from Special to Absheb r intelliging branch lines from Magnesia to Some and from Soveres to Baron Abatt and the more recent one of 156 miles from Alashebar to Afran-Karalinson. The

smootherenes the intest of cureals and certain secondary titles (figs. olives, &c.) of the

to prolongation of Akon-Karalassar of granted by the Concession a guarantee of 1,3152 per mile, or total grow receipts of about 189,5002, assured by the constitution only of the Sandpike of Sarankhan and Benedi

## . Surna Cassaba-Alas et e I ne una crencors

1-3	דוא א אין אין אין אין אין אין	T a rat	6.5
	£	Α.	
		t	1
-	1		

Fifty per cent, of the gross receipts and the subscript n each year add up app remarkly code to the stronband namedy of 92 100%, the differences being mainly duty.

. . thun Korok sear Ex



The yield of the agreement and the presentant employed for the seventheness are shown in the

The Osman.

# · routh, Damascas, and Biredjik Railway

involves no kilometric guarantee. In 1893 a new Concession was granted to the Company for the constructions of a line to connect Damas, as with the cities of Homs, but the cities of the construction of the connect Damas as with the cities of Homs, on the cities of the construction of the connect Damas as with the cities of Homs, on the cities of the connect Damas and with the cities of Homs, on the cities of the connect Damas and with the cities of Homs, on the cities of the connect Damas and the cities of the cities of

<sup>\*</sup> The defletency to 1000 was not by an advance of £T 25,000 (22,7574) from the Public Dobt, we was refunded by fractions from all the accepted revenues on the 28th October, 1905

in S r., w 124 C, ber, 125 A, suspended the construction of the Itamascus-Biredjik extension for a term of five years from the 1st January, 1897, but the Company remain bound to complete it if after the tree to be a satisfied. Meanwarle, during the five years' suspension, the Government engaged to the tree to be a tree.

a further agreement was made in 1900, providing that the Burdisk line should it.

9656 per mile for that section, on carelition that it should again be reduced to 8046 in case the him was connected at the Bagda I Radway near Biredisk. By an arrangoment with the Ottoman Bank, the Company coded to that institution the two last annual payments of 30,0006, and by a further arrangement the last payment was reduced to 15,0006.

The Rayak Hanna line, 117 miles in length, was opened for traffic in August, 1902.

The following Table shows the total yield of the assigned titles and the payments nation litherto to this Balwar Company -

-		d tithes,	Orom Iradie Beespla	Gay ramout Substant.
1894 ee 16-6 ee	-1	+1 529 108 214		
-05				

of gentratived radways in Turkey are shown in the following Inble. The figures are given from 1808 enwards only, when the whole length of line in question (1,410 inflet) was opened for traffic.—

SHELO FY

The third column includes only the revenues assigned for the service or a near the Camus ob and Kahories Londs, from which advances were occasionally made. The revenues from tellies naturally fluctuate with the harvest, but on the five years under reduction of subsides as traffic receipts increase, the assigned revenue to the other hand, M. Ab its Rey, whose Ray et is mentioned above, not

the other hand, M. At the Rey, whose Report is mentioned above, not the reached their minimum in 1902. They will be incressed in 1903 by the full subsidy to

the Rayak-Hama Radway, and to the near future there will be added to them the subsidies due for the Koniah-Eregli section of the Bagdad Railway, for which, however, further titles have been assigned.

(Signed) J. B. WHITEHEAD.

Constantinople, January 16, 1904.

#### No. 40.

# Question asked in the House of Commans, Rebruary 25, 1204.

Mr. Giben Bordes.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Mapsity's Government had any information that negotiations had recently been begun and were now proceeding between the German and the Russian invertigents for an arrangement whereby, in return for certain advantages afforded to Russia by Germany, during the hostilities with Japan, Russia would give support to Germany in respect to the construction of the Bugdad Railway and of the general extension of German prodominance in Asia Minor.

#### distance.

The answer is in the negative.

#### No. 41

# Sir N O'Conor to the Marquess of Lansdowne,- (Received April 11.)

(No. 241.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch, which I have received from the Majorty's Vice-Consul at Adams, giving the him detailed and precise information which I have yet received respecting the progress of the Komeh-Freigh section of the Bagdad Radway and its intended branch to the Mediterranean.

(Signed) N. R. O'CONOR

# (nemure in No. 41

# Page-Conent Townshind to Sir N O'Conor.

ovening from the journey sanctioned by your Excellency to Eregh and Kuranthe arrival in the latter town I found I could get permission to travel from the
rath-head of the Raighad Railway to Koma, and, therefore, as The Majesty's War Office
has seen as the first to avail myself of the opportunity. The Director of the Railway showed me avery

Mr Barepson, Vice-Consul at Koma, told me that he had reported my arrival

I called upon the leading efficials of the towns through which I passed, and was everywhere received by them with the greatest civility. My inovements were invariably to a good was from Tarons to Eregli, Karaman, and Konia, and the return journey from Konia to Karaman, Mut. Solefke, and Mersina.

I ascertained the following facts with reference to the Hailway line eastwards from

The present work is to be carried out only to Bulgurlu village, just beyond Eregli, and 200 kilom from Konia. It is expected that this point will be reached by the end of September.

8 . Ayas and Alexandretta, possibly at Ayas Bay uself, or even at Mersons, by means of the present Adams-Mersons Radway. In the latter case the new Radway Company would construct a part of M. tiken from Bulgarla would probably follow the walter for the Ak Kupru, in which case I understand tannels, and the expense will and the same of the same of tue oficials, while denying any knowledge of the continuation of the line, speak of it 33 the "Bagond line," and also that the the C , one down or verify carried on the whole way Up to the present no engineering difficulty is met with, and without mids there is an expension of about 2001 per latons. The mile are of the modern type (made by Moors, Krupp , and the sleepers all of iron, the rack being boltad to them from underseath to increase the difficulty of destroying the harstare being built of stone, not mon. The gauge is 14 meter Railway Company Law a map of the line, road, and of the surrounding countr Konia to Balgaria. This map is considerious, but I was able to serve an opportunity i convers - is 1 . . . . . fed myself with materials for the purpose, and I shall send a for the Henry as soon as possible. he mase us, money afters, &c , are Italian, and I gamer that there. noogst them at not recover to a ... masting operations are impossible in many wat places. There is also an absence of Buttable ballast, which has to be briefly from near Kones and the conone showing one state of poverty throughout the country, it large numbers of mon- Turks, Armenians, and Circussians, have cos such distances as Strax and Erzeroum on the more chance of being ergaged to worl labourers at the rate of 7 punatron a day, the wages vary from that man to 12 or -In fact, as for as it goes, the live is being made in the test wit. The present rolling-stock is only isosporary, being burrowed from the Haidar Paslin Konin line. I shall forward Muttary Route Reports of me more and The whole of the country passed through appeared to state, Mostoms and Christians apparently fiving in much r in the north-cast of this vilavet. ARTHUR P. TOWNSHEND No. 42 Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquess of Lausdowne. - (Received May 7 (No. 312. Confidential.)

to the Memorandum accompanying Sir F. Loscelles' despatch No. 38 of the 6th Fub.

Mr Herbort Nichola, who represents Mr. D'Arcy here, left for London about fortnight ago. He to the state of the London about

in regard to working the petroleum, but that he was in a fair way of forming an Ottoman Company with Bruish capital, and of obtaining a concession for the enterprise in question, but that, before proceeding further in the matter, it was necessary he shoul, consult his Syndicate in London.

I have, &c. (Signed) N. R. O'CONOR.

No. 43

Sir N. O'Conor to the Murquess of Landowne. - (Received August 1.)

(No. 596.)

My Lord.

I HAVE the honour to transmit berewith to your Lordship an extract from the "Monitour Oriental" of the 21st instant, stating that the Anatolian Railway Company has decided to construct a large railway station at Haider Pasha, and that to this effect the quay is to be extended on the Kadikeni side.

I have, &c.

# Inclosure in No. 43

# Extract from the " Montteur Oriental" of July 21, 1904

The Halban Pasna Pour.—We announced yesterday that a technical Commission ad her proceeded to the definitive taking over of the Halder Pasha port and

The inspection of the works was extraed out in promotee of M Krebs, Chief Inspector of the quay, and M Schnell, Inspector. The Communion afterwards vinted the custom-house premises the police station, the cereals depot, the dynamous, the landing-stage, the guard-house, and other places. Everything was found in accordance with the plane and the "Cahier des Charges

After the close of the formalities of the taking over M Huguenta, Assistant Director-General of the Austolian Radway Company, gave a luncheon of aftern curous to the members of the Commission

The Report of the technical Commass was remitted on the same day to the

Ministry of Commerce and Public Works

It is known that the Anatohan Railway Company has decited to construct at Haidar Pasha a large railway station which will be in proportion to the importance of Haidar Pasha as the head of the Ragdad Railway line. This new bur'ding will comprise the site of the present station which will be demolished, as well as that of the Brauserie Laina and the surrounding wooden structures, and will extend as far as the son. To this effect the quay will be out 3 ded on the Kadikom aids. The work will cont out out out of the static line.

The preliminary work of the construction of this quay commenced on Monday. The plans of the rollway station have been prepared by M. Valiauri. The offices of the Company will be installed on the first floor.

### No. 44

Sir N. O'Connt to the Musquess of Lansdowns. - (Received September 12)

(No. 702.)

My Lord

WITH reference to my despatch No. 505 of the 25th July, I have the benour to forward to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch from Colonel Manuaell, Multary Attacké to the Embassy, on the subject of the improvements which are to be made at Hadar Pashs Quay and Railway Station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. R. O'CONOR

[563]

Y

### Inclosure in No. 44.

# Lieutenant-Colonel Manusell to Sir N. O'Conor.

(No. 54.)

Therapia, August 29, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to report that I called on M. Hugueniu, Engineer-in-Chief of the Anatolian Railway Company, to inquire regarding the new works at Haidar Pasha Quay, referred to in the " Monitour Oriental " of the 2 st July, 1904."

M. Huguenin was kind enough to explain the extent of the new improvements,

and to lend me for a few days plans of the same to examine.

The old station on the mainland, which served as a terminus before the quays were built, is now to be removed, and the line is to run straight through on to the eastern mole of the quays, where extensive sidings have already been laid, and where the new terminal station is to be erected, with an imposing frende towards the sea, 75 yards long and 110 feet high.

Some widening of the mole-head has to be done to give room for a readway, 12 yards wide, round this building, and that is all the extension towards Kadikeui. It is not intended to extend the quays to the north, or do anything in that direction. Two new ferry steamers, t intended to ply between Stambul Bridge and Haidar Pasha, just built in Germany, have arrived here. The landing steps for these steamers will

be close to the new station on the pier.

M. Hugueniu mentioned that the Konis-Eregli section of the Bagdad Railway was now practically complete, and that the opening ceremony would take place on the 1st October next. Regarding the next section of time to be constructed through the Cilician Gates to Adams, he admitted there would be many tunnels and much difficult work in the Chakit Su Gorge, but added that if money was forthcoming such difficulties could be got over in a fairly short time. He would, however, commit himself to no definite estimate.

> I have, &c. (Signed) F. R. MAUNSRLI.

#### Noc 450

# Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquese of Lanadowne,- (Received September 26.)

(No. 732. Secret.)

My Lond, Therapia, September 20, 1904. WITH reference to my despatch No. 312, Confidential, of the 29th April last, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that certain remours having come to my notice to the effect that the Anatolian Railway Syndicate had obtained important concessions to work the petrologic districts in the Vilayets of Mossoul and Hagdad, Mr. Lamb, at my request, yesterday called upon Mr. Nichols, who is the representative out here of the English group, which has for some time been endeavouring to secure the sume privilege, and inquired from him what he knew on the subject of the reported concessions, and whether his Principals considered that the time had arrived when His Majesty's Embessy might usefully intervene in the matter.

Mr. Nichols, who only returned two days ago from London, did not appear to have heard the reports in question, and did not believe that they were correct. He informed Mr. Lamb, on the contrary, that during the post few days active negotiations had been in progress between the Palace and his associates here, who hoped that a definite result was on the point of being obtained. He deprecated the idea of diplomatic intervention at the present moment as being more likely to complicate and retard than to lusten a favourable solution.

N. R. O'CONOR.

" See Inclosure in No. 42. † Memed " Hagded" (errived), "Alop" (serived).

#### No. 46.

# Consul-General Angel to the Marquers of Landowne. - (Received October 13.)

(No. 1.) My Lord.

Zurick, October 11, 1904.

REFERRING to some private correspondence I had on the subject with Sir Conyughum Greene two years ago, and knowing that His Majesty's Government take an interest in the matter, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship the prospectus for the first series of the 4 per Cent. Loan of the Bagdad Railway, the subscription for which was opened here to-day.

I also inclose a translation of the comment contained in the flumenal part of the "New Zircher Zeitung" (the most influential journal in Eastern Switzerland, whose pro-German leanings are well known), the concluding passage of which is of political eignificance.

I have, &c. H. ANGST. (Signed)

### Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

Prospectus of the Imperial Ottoman 4 per Cent, Loan, Bagdad Railway, 1st series. Nominal Amount, 54,000,000 fr.

(Translation.) (Extract,)

[Conventions and Iradé under which the loan is issued.]

THE loan is issued in the form of bearer bands of 500 fr., and is divided into 5,400 series, value 10,000 fr. each. (Details of the series, &c.)

The bonds and dividend certificates are not subject to any stamp duties, or any

other kind of taxes or duties.

As security for the payment of interest, redemption, and other expenses, the following revenues are assigned as security by the Ottoman Government :-

On the	titles of	the Vilayet of	Aidin			not loss titus	12,000
+	77	н	Bagdad Messal	4.4	**		12,000
-	- 5	a Thurst	Diarbebir			-	6,000
	-	Sandjaka	of Urfa stell	Trieldio	47		70,000
			March				T. 104.000

The amounts of guarantees for the above, in accordance with the Treaty of the 20th Fournary (5th March), 1903, and its supplements, are to be raised -

For the Vilayet of Aidio, from the tities of the Caza Tachesine (Sandjak Smyrna). Caza Hille (Saadjuk Divanie), Bagdad, " " Caza Mossul (Sandjak Mossul). Mosmi, Cara Mardin (Sandjak Mardin).

(list of average rearly revenues from these sources.) In the case of Cara Tschesine, there is a first charge for the security of the 4 per Cent. Loan of the 21st February (6th March), 1903.

The above securities take precedence of any other charge, except that in the case of Urfa and Aleppo there is a first charge of £ T. 23,500 under an earlier Treaty.

If the total of £ T. 106,000 is not raised from these districts, recourse will be had

A Representative of the Public Dela is to supervise the arrangements respecting the farming out of the tithes in each vilayet, &c. The drafts made out by the Collectors for the amounts corresponding to the sum assigned to their respective districts are to be made payable to the order of the various branch offices of the debt, and paid to them exclusively.

If Collectors (farmers) cannot be found for the purpose, the grain, &c., in to be

collected and warehoused and ultimately sold under the control of the debt.

Diarbekir, n n

Besides the above securities, the Ottoman Government assign to the payments of the loan their share of the gross receipts from the Konia-Eregli Railway. The Bagdad Railway Company pays this share over to the Administration of the debt, who pay say surplus left, after meeting the demands of the lean, to the Ottoman Government.

The Ottomas Government undertake not to make any change with regard to the districts assigned without consulting the Bagdad Railway Company and the Public

Debt and the Deutsche Bank.

The Bagdad Rathway Company assigns as security for the loan the line extending 200 kilam from Konia, on the Konia-Hagdad-Persian Codi Railway, also the rollingstock on it. It also pledges its share of the revenue from the milway, on conditions.

The bonds of the present loan are made out to French, Turkish, German, and

English. (Description of signatures borns by them.)

The Deutsche Bank is intrusted with the payment of the interest, the redemption

of the bonds, de

Payment of the coupons and of the shares redeemed can be made at Constantinople, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-am-Main, London, Amsterdam, and elsewhere, at the fixed exchange of £ T. 22 = 500 fc. = 508 marks = 20t. = 240 Dutch floring.

Interest payable half-yearly (4 per cent. per annum), first on the lat July, 1903 (x.s.), further on the lat March and the lat September of every year, until the whole loan is

It is to be redeemed within 98 years from the 2nd January, 1903 (N.S.). 0'087538 per cent, of the amount of the original loan to be paid off every year, either by purchase under par through the agency of the Public Debt, or, if that is impossible,

by redemption at par-

The bonds will be redecined two months before the date on which the September coupons fall due; payments in respect of them will be made at the same time as the coupons are paid. The drawing will be carried out by the Administration of the Public Debt at Constantinople, the first time being the lat July, 1904 (x.s.). The result of this, as well as all other advertisements, will be published in two Constantinople, two Berlin, one Frankfort, two Paris, and one London newspapers.

All coupons belonging to bonds to be relicenced, which have not fallen due, must accompany the certificates when presented, otherwise the missing coupons will be

deducted from the amount to be redeened.

Conpens which are not presented for payment within five years of the date on which they were due, and redeemed shares not presented within 16 years, will not be paid, the amount going to the Ottoman Treasury.

The Ottoman Government reserve the right to withdraw all the bonds from

circulation at par, after giving at least two menths motion

COUNT LEON BERGER. (Signed)

President of the Ottoman Public Debt.

Constantinople, February 4 (17), 1904 (1319).

(Form of application for abarra approach)

The construction of the first part (200 kilom.) of the Ragdad Railway (Konis-Eregli-Burgurlus is finished, and will be open to truffic within a few weeks.

By Article XIX of the Trenty respecting the loan of the 20th February (5th March). 1903, all disputes in regard to the interpretation or carrying out of the Treaty will be referred to arbitention.

Interim cortificates are being issued by the Deutsche Bank until the definitive once

(List of places where payment of coupons and redomned stock will take place.) The first part of the first writes of the loan, nominal value 50,000,000 fr., will be offered for subscription on the 14th October, 1904, in Germany, Amsterdam, Switzerland. and at Constantinople. (Conditions of subscription.)

# Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

Translation of a Natice which appeared in the "New Zurcher Zeitung" of October 11, 1904, regarding the issue of the Imperial Ottoman 4 per Cent. Lown of the Banded Reilway.

IN connection with the information given in our issue of the 7th instant (No. 279), regarding the financing of the Bagdad Railway, we call the attention of our renders to the prospectus printed in our issue of this morning, and especially to the fact that the subscription to the 4 per Cent Loan-always reserving the right to stop the acceptance of subscriptions before that date-takes place on the 14th instant in Germany, the Netherlands, Constantinople, and in Switzerland. 50,000,000 fr. of the total amount of the loan (54,000,000 fr.) will be offered for subscription. The subscription price in Switzerland is S0-7 per cent. of the nominal amount in france.

The invested capital will thus give a return of 1 til per cent., without taking into consideration the gain which will be effected on repayment of the capital at par-

As regards the safety of this investment, we have previously stated that the bonds are direct promissory notes issued by the Turkish Government, for which special guarantees are appointed and assigned by the mortgage of special State revenues (tenths) to an amount exceeding that of the loan (for providing the necessary annual income for payment of the interest and for paying off the capital), as well as the first portions of the Bagdad Railway, and the revenue derived from the working thereof.

According to the signatures appended to the prospectus, the following are interested

in the issue of the loan;

The German Rank and its associated banking-houses, the banking firm of S. Bleichröder, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the Wiener Bankverein; and in Switzerland the Société de Crédit Suisse, the Swiss Bankverein, the Basle Commercial Bank, the Swiss Federal Bank, Limited, the Union Financière de Genève, and the Geneva Branch of the Banque de Paris et des Para-Bas.

In the prespectus published in Germany the Prussian State Finance Department, and more especially the "königliche Sechandlung," is the place appointed for receiving subscriptions, from which it may be concluded that the German Government very especially interests itself in the financing of the Bagdad Railway, and consequently all the interests connected therewith will scarcely be allowed to suffer for want of diplomatic protection.

#### No. 47.

Mr. Townley to the Marquess of Lanadoune,-(Received October 17.)

(No. 781.) Constantinople, October 10, 1904. WITH reference to Sir N. O'Conor's despatch No. 272, Confedential, of 18th April last, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship berewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Konia, cospecting the proposed inauguration of the Kenia-Eregli Section of the Bagdad Railway on the 26th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed)

WALTER TOWNLEY.

# Inclosure in No. 47.

Pice-Consul Harryson to Consul Byres.

Konia, October 2, 1904 I LEARN that the official inauguration of the Konia-Erogli Section of the

Bagglad Railway is fixed for the 26th instant, and that it is not intended to make a big I am also told, on good authority, that a weekly express train between Haidar

Pasts and Konia will shortly be started, thus avoiding the necessity of passing a night at Eskishehr.

I have, &c. CHARLES S. HAMPSON.

#### No. 48

Mr. Townley to the Marquess of Lansdowne .- (Received November 7.)

(No. 830.)

Constantinople, October 29, 1904

My Lordy WITH reference to my despatch No. 784 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to mansmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch, from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Koniah, reporting that the first section (Koniah-Eregli), of the Ragdad Railway, way officially inaugurated on the 25th instant, in the presence of Turkhan Pasha, Hairi Bee (Superintendent-General of the Railways), the Vali of Koniah, and a special teclinical Commissioner,

The date chosen for the opening of the first section of the Bagdad Railway was appropriately the day fixed for the celebration of the Saltan's birthday, and His Majesty was specially represented on the occasion by the alimister of Evkaf, Turkhan Pasha, who has but recently returned from a voyage to Ma'an, where he represented the Soltan at the inauguration of the Ma'an section of the Bedjax Railway.

In the speech which he delivered upon the present occasion, Turklan Pasha laid great stress upon the affectionate and friendly relations existing between the Sultan and the Emperor of Germany. He said that the Salvan attaches the greatest unportance to the maintenance of these friendly relations which commenced during the reign of the present German Emperor's August Grandfather, and which are daily growing more corollar and more succee. The Minister added that the excellent work accomplished by the faithful subjects of His Majesty the Emperor William who undertook the building of this important railway had afforded the Sultan the liveliest gatisfaction, and he thanked all who had co-operated in the great undertaking in His Majosty's name.

For the cost of construction of the Koniah-Eregli section of the railway a loan of 54,000,000 fr. has been raised. It was a part of the original agreement and the tithes on various places, which have been altered from time to time aface the arrangement was concluded, were car-marked for the service of the loan, which was floated a short time ago at 86-30 here, and in Berlin at 86 to, with interest at 4 per cent, with the greatest possible success, the German public evidently considering it as a national undertaking, though it is also absolutely sound as a financial enterprise, the securities set apart for its service being amply sufficient, whilst the German Ambassador is there to see that they are not need for any other purpose.

The distance traveneed by the section is about 200 kilom, and the country through which it passes is flat and easy, so that it may with reason be estimated that the cost of construction did not average more than 4,000, per kilom, or to put it roughly, about 1,000,0001, sterling for the entire length completed. This would then leave rather more than 1,000,000f, in hand for the construction of the second section, a surmise which, if not absolutely correct, may not be far wide of the mark, as the German Ambussidor agreed in the course of a recent conversation that there was a substantial

The money in hand is, however, in no way sufficient to enable the constructors to set to work on the next section which traverson the Tauren range of mountains, and will be probably the most costly section of the entire caterprise. So far no security is available for raising the binds necessary for the continuation of the line, and the work must now stop until some mouns of guaranteeing the money has been discovered.

I have, &c. WALTER TOWNLEY. (Signed)

Inclosure in No. 48.

Vice-Consul Hampson to Consul Byres.

(No. 24.) Anme October 25, 1004. I HAVE the honour to report that the official inauguration of the first section of the Bagdad Railway took place at Eregli this afternoon, in the presence of Turkhan

Pasha (Minister of Evkaf) representing the Sultan, the Vali, Rairi Bey (Superintendent-General of Railways), and a special technical Commission.

The Consuls at Konia were not invited to attend the ceremony.

I have, for. CHARLES S. HAMPSON. (Signed)

#### No. 49.

Sir C. Hardings to the Marquess of Lausdowne. - (Received November 8.)

(No. 557.)

St. Petersburgh, Nevember 5, 1904.

HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation by Mr. Wilkins of an interesting article which has appeared in the "Russ" newspaper on the subject of the opening of the first section of the Bagdad Railsray. The "Russ" newspaper is supposed to reflect the views taken in the Russian Foreign Office.

The writer states that during the "sharp reaction" in Russia's relations to England, the Near East has been lost sight of, but that, in spite of her "rapprochement" with Germany, she could not remain indifferent to the pacific conquest of Asia Minor by a German Company.

> I have, &c. CHARLES HARDINGE. (Signed)

Inclosure in No. 49.

Extract from the " Russ," November 4, 1904.

WHILE the North Sea incident was at the height of tension the opening of the first section of the Ragdad Railway took place. In general, it may be said that we are at present paying very little attention to events affecting our foreign policy which have no immediate connection with the war, while during the sharp reaction in our relations with England we have altogether lost night of the countries of the Near East.

And yet the opening of the first section of the Bagdad Railway forms an important chapter in the history of the pacific conquest of Asiatic Turkey by the Germans, a conquest to which we cannot, in spite of our present friendly relations with Germany, remain indifferent.

Even if it were admitted that the present arduous struggle which we are forced to carry on in the Far East is to be put down to our historic mission in these quarters, still it does not follow that we can now be children of the Near East. In the Balkan Peninsular, in Assatic Turkey, and in Persin, our interests are both more wide and precious than those on the coast of the Pacific. And if we have been spending tens and hundreds of millions of the national funds at a distance of 10,000 versts from our centre, if we are engaged in a war that is both terrible and ruineus for us, it stands to reason that we must be prepared to surrifice still more (if that be possible), in order to realize our historic mission in the Near East.

But the consolidation of German influence in Asia Minor places a serious barrier to that possibility, not of course because the influence is German -nationality plays no part in this-but because with its consolidation Asia Minor is brought more closely within the sphere of international interests, and looms greater in the region of international policy. Up to the present those lands remain unaffected by modern civilization, relegated as they are to semi-somnolent torpor. The Musulman Government regime, whatever may be its outward changes, is becoming every day more rotten at the core, and the question of the Turk's inheritance may any day come to the fore. Our rights of heritage are enormous and undisputed, but we shall only be able to onforce them if we are not supplanted. That is just the very danger that Germany threatens us with. When the time will come for us to make up our minds on the subject, or rather when circumstances will point to the opportune incment for energetic action, we might find the internal condition of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia those of a civilized country, intersected by railways, dotted with industrial enterprises, and bound to Germany and other countries by such strong interests, that not only would any attempt at conquest, but any disturbance of the status que, be met by opposition from a whole coalition of

Such a prospect cannot fail to be highly unpleasant for us, and the opening up of this section, though small, presages such a prospect in the end.

#### No. 50.

Mr. Townley to the Marquess of Landowne, (Received December 12.)

(No. 927.) My Lord,

Constitutinople, December 6, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad on the subject of the ramoured appointment of a German Consular Agent at Mosul.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WALTER TOWNLEY.

### Inclusive in No. 50.

Consul-General Newmarch to Mr. Townley.

(No. 915/69,)

Bugdad, November 5, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, the following extract from

my diary to the Government of India for the week ending the 5th instant :-"It is stated here, on apparently good authority, that the German Government

is anxious to appoint a Consular Agent at Mosul, but that there is a hitch regarding the appointment, because the Germans wish to appoint a Turkish subject to that post, to which the Turks object. If this rumour is correct the appointment is probably connected with the proposed Bagdad Railway for there are no German subjects in Moral, and only a little trade between that town and the German firm of Berk, Puttman, and Co. at Bagdad."

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. S. NEWMARCH, Major,

### No. 51.

[Mr. Townley to the Marquess of Lansdowne,-(Received December 12.)

(Na. 939.)

My Lord, Constantinople, December 6, 1904. WITH reference to my despatch No. 839 of the 29th October, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship, berewith, copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adams, giving further information respecting the extension from Konia of the Bagdad Railway.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WALTER TOWNLEY.

#### Inclosure in No. 51.

Vice Consul Townshend to Mr. Townley.

(No. 40.)

Adana, November 26, 1904. HAVING recently returned from Eregii, I have the honour to report to you in continuation of my desputch No. 13 of the 23rd March last, the following additional details concerning the construction of the Bagdad Railway; the line is now completed to the end of the first section of 200 kilom. from Konia, i.e., to the station of Boulgourluk, just beyond Eregli. On the 19th instant there, however, remained 29 kilom of ballasting to be finished; but as pienty of suitable ballast is available in the immediate neighbourhood of Eregli, there will be no difficulty in carrying out the work. The railway has been constructed in the best and most solid way with the heaviest Krupp rails, which are bolted to iron sleepers from both top and

The rolling-stock also appears to be excellent. I mw one engine which has lately

attained a speed of 110 kilom, per hour from Konia to Eregli.

The question is now whether the line is to be continued, and, if so, where to and

The officials all profess ignorance, but I was able to gather the following :-

The plans are already made for the construction of the line to Adana via Ulu Kushla, the valley of the Chakitsu and Arablar, but they (the plans) are not quite complete, and nothing has yet been done in the way of staking out the ground. From Adams the line would proceed to Missis, Osmanie, Bagelie, and Ispalian, crossing the Giouar Dagh by the Kasanali Pass.

There is at present a deadlock in the financial position.

The Turkish Government is willing to give the guarantee for the next section of 200 kilom,, which would bring the railway to (about) Missis, but the Company is holding out for getting the guarantee for two sections (400 kilom.) together in order to recoup themselves on the level Cilician plain for the great expense which would have to be incurred in tunnels, &c., between Eregli and Adana in the Bulghar Dagh. As a matter of fact, as far as I could gather, the Company has nothing whatever to complain of, the guarantee being so excessive that they are only spanding about 50 per cent, of it on the line, and are thus getting 9 or 10 per cent, for their capital. The rolling stock is already labelled " Bagdad," and the officials talk of April as a probable time for the staking out of the next section to be begun. In the meantime the majority of the European staff have left, their work being completed, and have gone to work on the new railway at Caiffa. Most of the remaining staff are Greeks, Jews, and Armenians.

The station at Eregli is not quite completed, but will eventually be excellent,

and will include a large workshop for repairing locomotives.

The Company obviously does not care in the least whether the line is a commercial success or not, as with the enormous Government guarantee they are certain of at least 5 per cent. on their capital. There are many rumours of the construction of a port on the Mediterranean, the most probable place for which is said to be at Mersina

I bave, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR F. TOWNSHEND, Captain.